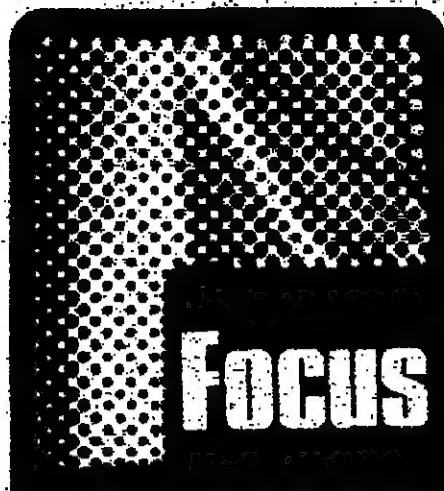


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See the U.S.A. by bicycle

By Frederic Hunter

One night in Chocolate, Mexico, Dan Burden and three cycling companions made a decision. Having enjoyed their bike trip all the way from Anchorage, Alaska, they resolved to do something to make long-distance bicycle touring a real possibility for a growing number of American cycling enthusiasts.

Now, with funds available for the United States' bicentennial celebration, Mr. Burden and a small staff are working full time to set up a 4,000-mile bike route across the United States. Once established, he says, "it will be the longest recreational trail in the world."

"I guess we got the idea when we were traveling through California," says Mr. Burden, who has been cycling "seriously" for 15 years. "We really met Americans and got a new perspective on this country."

"And it was funny. People kept saying how much they respected us for doing what we thought was very simple. We wanted them to be able to do it, too."

"Bikecentennial" staffers Jim Richardson and Linda Thorpe have already pedaled the route from Astoria, Ore., through 11 states to its eastern terminus at Williamsburg, Va. The Richardsons (who married at the end of the trek) are now driving the route.

Cheap facilities

This time they are attacking an aspect of bicycle touring every bit as important as the actual demonstration of routes: the establishment of hotels, campsites, and overnight accommodations suitable to cyclists. In addition, they hope to arrange cheap (\$1 per night) in-home stops for overseas bicentennial bikers, permitting them to pedal across the country for about \$100.

"Cycling is a low-cost, low-pressure way to use the environment," says Morgan Groves, executive director of the 10,000-member League of American Wheelmen, a cyclists' organization which began lobbying for paved roadways in the 1890s.

"With continuing energy crises, we'll have growing interests in bicycle touring," he adds. "People are going to be discovering things about America that they never saw on an interstate. Clearly there would be more interest if facilities were available."

As one means of solving the cyclists' accommodations problems, Mr. Groves points to the hundreds of abandoned or little-used motels dotting the secondary roads upon which bicycle tourists would travel. "I'm sure motel operators would welcome something that would bring this business their way," he asserts.

'Bikecentennial' trail

Secondary-road motels may flourish again if some of the extensions to the "bikecentennial" trail, already being planned, actually materialize. One would branch off the main route on the Colorado plains and head southwestward to southern California. Another, now being developed by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), would turn northward from, perhaps, Richmond, Va., to the Boston area.

"Our objective," says Ed Hay, a BOR planner, "is to establish the route to Boston by July 1. We're also looking at a 'French connection' which would take the route to Montreal, where the summer Olympics will be held next year."

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Kissinger has Rabin's backing but . . .

Pro-Dayan forces peril Sinai peace plan

By Francis Osher
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
When Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger comes here next month, he will find the Israeli Government eager to go along with Washington's mediation effort with Egypt.

But simultaneously the government is likely to be engaged in a fierce struggle for its internal political survival. And if Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's middle-of-the-road Cabinet were to fall, it could lead to a government dominated by hard-liners, thus making Dr. Kissinger's task even more difficult than under present circumstances.

The possibility of a shift to the Right on Israel's internal front has been sharpened by recent reports of renewed activity within the governing Labor Party by supporters of former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

The minimum aim of the Dayan sympathizers is described as reestablishing the former defense minister as leader of Israel's "hawks" and the major balancing factor against strong "dovish" trends within the Labor Party and the general public.

In this role, Mr. Dayan should act as a watchdog against a possible "softening" of the Rabin Cabinet in its negotiations with Egypt or other Arab states, Dayan supporters assert. He should also secure more substantial Jewish settlement in the occupied areas, they say. In the view of Israel's rightwing, the Rabin government is merely paying lip service to such a settlement policy.

The optimum goal of this group is to stage a complete political comeback for Mr. Dayan. They see him as prime minister of a broad coalition government, embracing right-of-center Labor groups, the nationalist Likud bloc, and the National Religious Party.

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White America's recession: black America's depression

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
June Morris is a black housewife . . . in search of work. Her \$188-a-week "girl Friday" position at a Manhattan printing firm evaporated when the company folded. Despite her efforts and a gentle charm, she has failed to find another.

Frank Brown is a black with a doctorate in linguistics . . . but no job. His \$30,000-a-year regional management position at a research corporation dissolved when the company moved to California. Cultivated manner does not hide anxiety at his failure to obtain another post at even half the salary.

White America's recession has become black America's depression. National and regional statistics show a widening gulf between white and black unemployment. And black spokesmen are convinced that even these statistics only obscure an even more disastrous "truth."

Twice as many jobless

According to U.S. Government figures, black unemployment is exactly twice that of white Americans — 12.8 percent last month compared with 6.4 percent for whites. This repeats a familiar, and for blacks, unhappy trend ever since World War II: as the jobless rolls soar, the black-white gap stretches ever wider.

But such aggregate figures do not tell the whole story. The situation is



By a staff photographer

On guard in Lisbon: for democracy or . . . ?

Communist-Socialist showdown in Portugal

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A showdown is getting closer in Portugal between Socialists and Communists for control of the reform movement ushered in by last April's revolution.

The clash has been precipitated by the Communists' discovering that they will have to run scared if they put up a good showing against other parties (and particularly the Socialists) in the elections for a constituent assembly scheduled for late March.

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CIA probe: how deep to dig?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Fundamental questions face the emerging U.S. Senate probe into CIA activities:

Should it investigate all activities of the supersecret agency, or just the domestic actions that, some charge, may have violated law?

Some conservatives contend investigations of overseas CIA activities would damage the agency's ability to perform lawful functions by stripping away secrecy — and consequently, harm the government. Some liberals argue on the other hand that only a thorough investigation will show how well the agency is performing.

If the investigation is wide-ranging, how much of it should be made public? Again, at issue is the question of how much secrecy the CIA should have to operate.

Which senators should compose the committee? Perhaps the most fundamental question of all, it involves a dispute between Senate factions who want sharp CIA critics on the investigating committee, and those who want the committee headed by those friendly in the past to CIA needs.

45-to-7 vote

Even as the Senate Democratic caucus on Monday debated whether to establish a special committee to investigate the CIA, it appeared that the issue might have to be settled by the full Senate. Prospects were that outnumbered Senate Republicans would be courted by Democratic factions each eager to have their views prevail on the Senate floor.

By 45-to-7 vote early Monday afternoon, the Senate Democratic caucus voted to establish the committee to investigate the CIA, FBI, and other U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies, and to leave selection of committee members to the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders.

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Top economists debate: Is that socialism in Ford's U.S.?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Is the United States free-enterprise system an "endangered species," as government involvement at all levels spreads throughout the American economy?

Experienced and informed economists and government officials argue the point with new urgency today since both Democratic and Ford administration economic and energy proposals would increase government spending.

"The threat of big government," said Treasury Secretary William E. Simon recently, "is a phenomenon that has become altogether too stark and ominous during the 20th century."

Sharing Mr. Simon's general viewpoint are Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and President Ford.

Others disagree. "One has to look back," commented Walter W. Heller, CEA chairman under President John F. Kennedy, "at the reasons for government intervention," to limit monopolies, inequalities, consumer deception, pollution, and the like.

Defects in marketplace

"When you look at it in terms of defects in the marketplace," remarked Dr. Heller in a telephone interview, "then government has to intervene."

Also, he added, a major percentage of "government intervention" is in the form of social-security payments, food stamps, and other benefits to the "disadvantaged," where the government "serves simply as a transfer agency."

This, he said, "is not in the same class as the government actually producing goods and services," where the growth of government intervention "is not nearly so striking."

Supporting factors seen

Mr. Simon, to buttress his argument, cites the following:

One in every six members of the U.S. labor force today works for government — federal, state, or local.

Government spending, "which accounted for 12 percent of our gross national product before the New Deal," now swallows one-third of all U.S. output and, if present trends continue, "could very easily cross the 50 percent mark in the next 15 years."

"It took," adds the Treasury chief, "166 years for the federal budget to reach \$100 billion, a line it crossed in 1962, but then only nine

more years to reach \$200 billion, and only four more years to reach \$300 billion."

Now, as recession widens across the land, federal budgets this year and next will chalk up a total deficit of at least \$80 billion, a figure Mr. Simon — and President Ford, he implies — find "horrifying," though inevitable to stimulate the economy.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Meany—labor wants action

Labor set to unveil economic proposals

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Big labor will unveil this week its own blueprint for the United States economy, as its dissatisfaction builds with both the Democratic and the Ford administration packages.

The program — to be outlined by the AFL-CIO on Thursday, Jan. 23 — will stress the need for more credit at "decent" interest rates to stimulate construction of housing, utility plants, and other projects. It also will stress the urgency of releasing funds voted by Congress for public works, housing, and other programs but impounded by the administration on grounds the spending would be inflationary.

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HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME

The Monitor begins a four-part series today on how full-time workers can earn a second income, how housewives can bring in extra income for the family, and what kind of "second" jobs should be avoided.

By Ron Scherer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Sue Robbins of New York City writes free-lance articles when she is not at her regular public-relations job.

Ken Williams of Cambridge, Mass., works as a photographer in his spare time when he is not working full time at the Cambridge Public Library.

Roger Charlier of Chicago, a geology and oceanography professor at Northeastern Illinois University, also works as a free-lance writer and consultant to the World Tourist Organization, a UN agency.

Betsy Hamilton, a secretary at

Dreyfus Corporation in New York, also works three nights a week as a coat-check girl at Charlie's, a restaurant in the theater district.

These four are part of the growing number of Americans who are finding that a second income helps keep the family budget in the black and pays for extras the family would otherwise not be able to afford during these times of spiraling prices. The added income has paid for new automobiles, dining-room sets, and T-bone steaks.

Mrs. Robbins, for example, says, "My second income has paid for expensive dental work for my children and sent them off to camp in the summer."

They are part of the 4 1/2 percent of the American work force, or 4.2 million individuals, which earns extra money. Finding a second job when inflation and recession are causing many companies to restrict hiring or to eliminate part-time jobs is not easy. In fact, the actual number of workers

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Wallace campaign machine set to roll

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.—George Wallace's '76 campaign machine is ready to roll.

Supporters of the Alabama Governor are moving ahead vigorously with a month-by-month timetable that they say could put their man into the White House within two years.

Mr. Wallace, who was inaugurated here Monday for his third term as governor, now can turn full attention to what his backers say will almost certainly be another presidential bid.

His campaign organization, now 25 strong, gets grudging respect from rivals. "We're the most experienced people now going into a presidential campaign," says Charles Snider, who served as the Wallace campaign director in the 1972 primaries.

More than a year ago, the Wallace team drew up detailed plans spanning a three-year period up to the '76 elections. Those plans are unfolding right on schedule, says Mr. Snider.

Mailing list developed

"We spent \$2 million last year... doing work on our mailing list," says Mr. Snider. Some six-million Wallace supporters have been discovered, their names put on computer tapes, and their addresses sorted by zip codes "so we can get our people to meetings when we need them," says Mr. Snider.

Three other Democrats already have announced their intention to run in 1976 — former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, former Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, and U.S. Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona.

But supporters say Governor Wallace probably will withhold his final decision on running until this summer.

"The Governor has agreed that after the inauguration and after he has filled key jobs in the state government, and after his homework is done, then he will make a decision on 1976 — probably around the middle of the year."

Recognition sought

"I'm not pushing him. He's a household word. George Wallace could do more in 90 days of campaigning than most of these candidates



UPI photo

Wallace: mining '76 support?

could do in two years. These new candidates now are just trying to get name recognition."

The early Wallace effort to organize seems bent on avoiding some of the major problems of the 1972 campaign — the late start, the lack of organization, the dearth of funds.

It was only at the last minute in 1972, after meetings with key advisers, that Mr. Wallace decided to make that presidential race as a Democrat. Up to that moment, his supporters had devoted 15 months to organizing a third-party campaign. By that time it was too late to organize thoroughly for party primaries.

"Today we're two years ahead of where we were in 1972," says Mr. Snider.

Millions contacted

Millions of additional Americans, meanwhile, are being contacted this year in a seven-month mailing campaign that should add more names to the computerized lists of supporters.

This thoroughness and sophistication win respect from rivals — none of whom yet has anything that equals it.

One rival campaign manager says it "probably makes sense for Wallace to hold back for a while" before announcing his race, since he is so well known. That way he can concentrate on the governor's job, analyze the issues, and continue trying to build his black constituency.

Already the Governor has made important gestures toward blacks. He has appointed a black, Jesse J. Lewis, to a cabinet post. Other black appointments are expected soon to include several posts just below cabinet level.

During last fall's race for governor, Mr. Wallace stunned some black leaders by grabbing about 20 percent of the black vote.

Peking charges 'benumbing' effort

Soviets accused of psychic quackery

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking Chinese propagandists, ever on the watch for new ways to disparage the Soviet Union, have come up with one of the most novel accusations yet:

Leonid Brezhnev, desperate to "benumb" the millions of Russians seething in discontent under his rule, is promoting spiritualism.

Mr. Brezhnev dabbling in the occult? Quite so, says the latest issue of the Red Flag, the Chinese Communist Party's monthly journal, in an article that flays the Soviet scientific establishment for sponsoring research into extrasensory perception.

Dismissing the study of ESP as so

much "humbug and quackery," the article claims that it has come into fashion in the Soviet Union under the aegis of Mr. Brezhnev and Nikita Khrushchev, his predecessor as boss of the Soviet Communist Party.

'Explosive' populace

The reason, according to Red Flag, is that the Soviet leadership is pressing toward the restoration of capitalism and needs a means to dope the Russian people, who are said to be "threatening to explode" in indignation against the betrayal of socialism.

"Spiritualism is nothing but religion without the cross," the article declares. "It is exactly the same sort of rubbish as the so-called Communist Christianity which was in vogue several years ago in the Soviet Union — a

spiritual opiate used to numb the senses of the people."

According to the article, the Kremlin's interest in spiritualism has set Soviet scientists, "drowning like flies around stinking filth," conducting multitudinous research projects and propagating their theories in the country's principal scientific journals.

Among their claims, according to Red Flag, is the absurd notion that people thousands of miles apart can make psychic contact and that doctors can diagnose and cure patients without even being consulted by them.

West chided

Even more ludicrous, says the magazine, is the Russians' claim that U.S. intelligence agents have suc-

ceeded in "photographing" Soviet military installations by psychic means, without ever visiting the country.

All of this, it says, is "timeworn quackery."

The article adds in passing that belief in psychic phenomena has had a "widespread evil influence" in the Western world, too. However, it asserts on the authority of no lesser figure than Karl Marx that there can be no communication except through the five established senses.

"Only by means of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch can man come to know objective things. Without talking to one another, people standing on opposite sides of a wall can never get to know each other, let alone if they are thousands of miles apart."

Budget pinch threatens nonmilitary spacewatch

Civilian scientists decry U.S. debate

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will the U.S. end its program of using the view from space satellites to study earth's resources, weather, and food supplies?

According to informed sources, some key federal budget officials are arguing that military satellites can gather the same type of information on natural resources at cheaper cost. Civilian space officials strongly deny this is so, saying, for instance, that civilian satellites record light reflecting from earth in four different colors, which "spy in the sky" satellites do not do.

The argument is being fought behind closed doors in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) offices in Washington as part of preparation of the next federal budget.

It directly affects the fate of the proposed third launching in the current Earth Resources Technology satellites (ERTS) series. (The second

satellite in the series (just rechristened LANDSAT 2) is about to be launched, and is unaffected.)

Experts of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), including Dr. Stan C. Freden, chief scientist for the ERTS program, also argue that the special orbit of the ERTA satellites allows them to photograph earth vistas every 18 days — a key to ERTA effectiveness, he says.

Management the focus

Resource management, considered by thinkers around the world to be essential to meeting the challenges of food, energy, and pollution, is the real focus of the satellite's cameras and electronic sensors, which have been trained on earth since July, 1972.

In over two years of operation, LANDSAT 1 has demonstrated that crops can be surveyed from space. Perhaps the best example to date is the calculation of winter wheat acreage over a 10-county area in Kansas.

Hopefully, these computerized methods will cut the cost and improve the agricultural statistics vital to farmers, grain dealers, and government planners. The cost of these space-age methods will not be known until a larger experiment is done,

says Dr. Howard Hill of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). But economic studies indicate it will save money and the USDA is "enthusiastic."

This large-scale experiment is scheduled for the second satellite, NASA, USDA, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are cooperating in a program aimed at inventorying the wheat crop of the entire North American continent.

Alternative developed

Independently, a group at American University and Goddard Space Center have worked out a simpler method for inventorying crops. They feel it can be put to use by the developing countries.

Beyond agriculture, LANDSAT has proven its worth in the energy field. Petroleum geologists working with its photos say the major oil companies have concluded satellite pictures can make the exploration for new oil quicker and less expensive. (These companies refuse to reveal their activities.) By pinpointing promising areas, the pictures from space make it possible for exploration crews to work more effectively.

Another type of resource exploration vital to the industrial nations of the world is the search for metals. Here again scientists, this time with the U.S. Geological Survey, are convinced that satellite imagery can cut down the laborious and expensive rock surveys essential to modern prospecting.

Gold clues located

USGS geologist Larry Rowen processed LANDSAT pictures of a 100-mile square in the heart of the old gold-strike area in Nevada. He has discovered that the special rock type found where the old prospectors struck it rich can be spotted.

Another area where the satellite is proving itself is pollution detection and control. Already LANDSAT imagery has been introduced into a court in an antipollution case.

As far as prevention goes, Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is using the LANDSAT to help them work out an oil spill protection plan. The satellite pictures clearly show the motion of sediments in Delaware Bay. This makes it possible to predict the course and speed of oil slicks.

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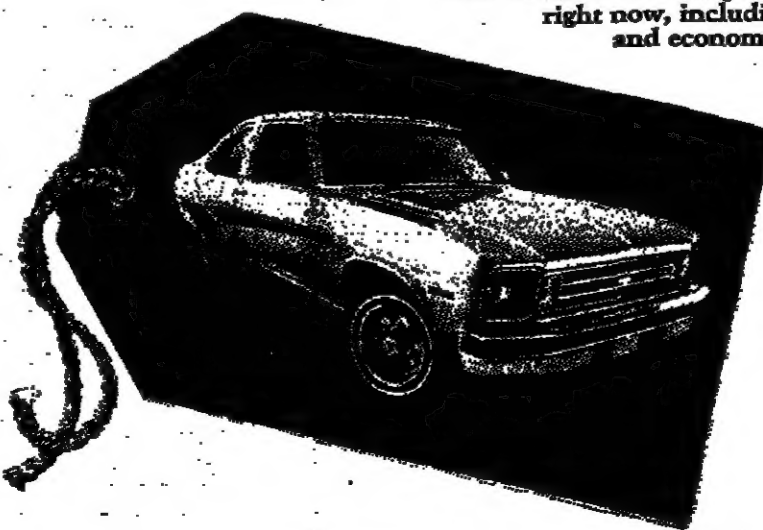
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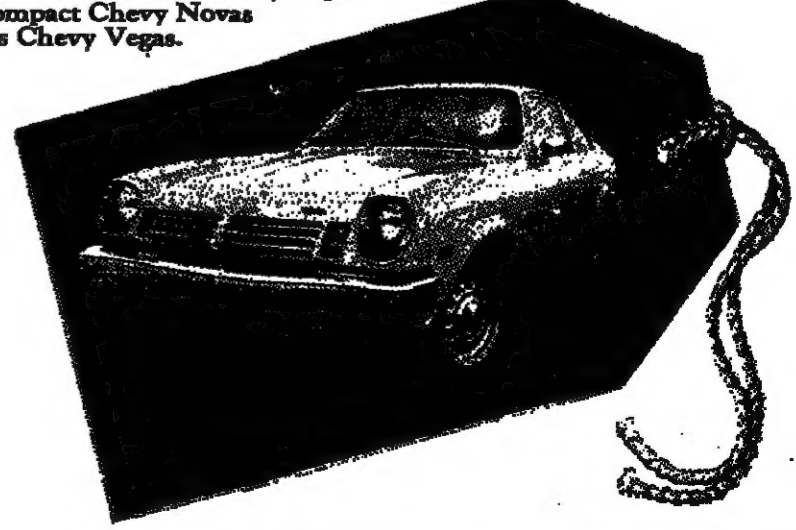
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Peaceful precision

By Sven Simon

As though drawn with a ruler, the geometric precision of these West German framework houses in Freudenberg-Eifel suggests rhythmic tranquility

Music eases U.S., Soviet relations

Americans live in Moscow four months, find Russians face struggles every day

By the Associated Press

Moscow
For four months, Morris Rabinko, who is majoring in Russian at the State University of New York (SUNY), was able to combine book learning with a firsthand glimpse of the Russian people and their way of life.

Sometimes, the youth admitted, that glimpse was unsettling for him and the nine other SUNY students who spent a semester at Moscow's prestigious Institute of Foreign Languages. Most are Russian majors.

Ten students from the institute traveled to SUNY's Albany campus in the first formal undergraduate exchange program between Soviet and American schools of higher education.

Before they returned to New York this month, five of the Americans discussed their experiences, which they felt improved not only their Russian but also their understanding of the country and the people.

"I had a totally different conception of the Soviet Union before I came," said Andrea Beesing, a senior from East Aurora, N.Y. "I hadn't pictured what it's really like here."

Limited contact

The Americans had only limited contact with their Russian counterparts.

The U.S. students lived in a Moscow hotel instead of institute dormitories and attended classes especially designed for them, with no Soviet students in attendance.

The students were lodged in the hotel because of the desire of Soviet officials to insure they lived comfortably, said Dr. Edward Nordby, head of the Russian department at SUNY's Oswego State campus and adviser to the group.

He added he looked forward to having SUNY students in dorms in the second exchange between the schools in the fall.

"In the beginning, we had a very difficult time meeting other students," recalled Annette Jarmak, a senior from Utica, N.Y. "But since then, we have so many other friends we don't know what to do."

The Americans admitted their lack of facility in the Russian language when they arrived limited contacts. They had studied Russian an average of three years, but as one said, "When we came here, we realized how little we actually know."

Russians study more

The students spent 22 hours a week in class, studying the Russian language, culture, literature, press, and films.

Their class load was seven hours more than the average load of a U.S. college student but 13 hours less than that of a Russian student.

The class sessions were less relaxed than the students were used to back home, Miss Jarmak said, and the teachers "lectured at" them instead of allowing participation.

The professors were shocked by the casualness of the Americans, particularly by such habits as yawning and stretching in the classroom, added

Don de Palma, a senior from Peekskill, N.Y. He said the Soviet students seemed much more serious and formal than the Americans in school but that the formality ended outside class.

The SUNY students began to visit the dorms almost every night, they said, and found that their appearance usually prompted impromptu parties. A guitar was produced or a Western rock cassette placed in a tape recorder, and dancing started in the dorm room.

Music breaks barriers

"Music broke down a lot of barriers," Miss Jarmak said. "The only problem was that they like heavy hard rock much more than we do," Mr. De Palma contributed.

Mr. Rabinko said the Soviets he talked to generally had a one-sided view of the United States. "They knew about the energy crisis, the violence, the ghettos, and little about everyday life," he said.

Miss Beesing added, though, that she had a narrow view of the Soviet Union before she came, with little conception of what daily life is really like.

"We found out that everything is a struggle," Miss Jarmak said. "You have to wait in line for everything, and there are so many shortages."

Experiencing at firsthand the problems Soviet citizens have in getting consumer goods, Miss Beesing said, "has turned me off from the over-excessiveness of American consumption."

an honors system you'll have the kind of corruption you get in countries that have tried to do without one — America for instance, where they have no aristocracy but enormous corruption.

"But the only difference between us and the Americans in the matter of corruption is that we've been longer at the game and play it in a more sophisticated and secretive way."

Politics involved

Mr. Hamilton said if Britain wants to retain honors of some kind he would prefer "more democratic" selection made by an independent body free from the influence or palace of politics.

Politics plays a far meatier part than Buckingham Palace in compiling the honors lists that appear every January for the New Year and June for the Queen's official birthday.

Most of the 732 names in the latest list were recommended by Prime Minister Harold Wilson from thousands nominated from the civil service, industry, charities, the arts, sport, and so on. Big contributors to political parties are sometimes thanked with knighthoods.

The Queen herself is restricted to awarding titles in the Royal Victorian Order (RVO) for personal service to the sovereign. She bestowed only four such awards this time.

Curbs urged

Other short sections are contributed by the Defense Ministry, covering the armed services, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, covering dip-

lomats, Britons abroad, and the dwindling number of territories that still covet royal honors.

Many critics believe the prime minister's wide-ranging power of patronage by title should be cut back. But few seem to know what to put in its place.

Most of all, the foes of royal awards deplore the fact that they tend to be overweighted by worthy civil servants and local government officials.

"Nobody in Britain, certainly nobody outside the civil service or the armed forces, can count with any confidence on getting anything," says Lt. Comdr. John Bedells, one of England's top authorities on heraldry.

Long evolution

"The system is much more haphazard. Like other British institutions it has evolved over centuries. Inevitably there are anachronisms and anomalies."

Britons often wonder why such diverse personalities as the Beatles, Richard Burton, Agatha Christie, Chaplin, and Wodehouse pop up in the honors list — sometimes after many years of being denied royal recognition.

Commander Bedells has an answer. "In these days of mass media the list has become something of a public-relations exercise by the prime minister," he says.

"It has to contain at least a sprinkling of celebrities to show that he's in touch with the people — and because otherwise people wouldn't be interested in it at all."

Prosecution rate up Money smugglers vex Britain

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

London
Britain's steady economic decline in recent years has led to an upsurge in currency smuggling, says a source close to the Customs and Excise and the Treasury. Those involved in the traffic range from middle-class housewives to wealthy businessmen.

Currently the Treasury is mounting a steady stream of prosecutions — seldom reported in the press — against Britons who have purchased property abroad mostly in Spain, without the mandatory Bank of England permission.

Fleeing with money

The main technique used by the man in the street is simply to draw a large sum in banknotes and fly abroad with it. This practice, however, has become risky in the past few years because of tighter baggage checks before embarkation.

Many cases are never publicized because they are settled out of court. The hard-pressed Customs legal staff cannot spare the manpower for routine prosecutions.

A British woman, married to a Spaniard and residing in Spain, was recently caught at Heathrow Airport with 2,000 pounds (\$4,800) in her handbag. The entire sum was liable to confiscation, and additional fines up to one and a half times the amount involved can be levied. In this case, Customs agreed to return the smuggled cash — provided the woman paid a 1,500 pound (\$3,600) fine.

"Ironically," says a Customs man, "many people who try to smuggle out

cash could transfer it perfectly legally if they ask Bank of England permission."

Even a London banker on official business was caught red-handed recently. He was rushing pound notes to a continental branch which had run out owing to tourist demand, and somebody had forgotten to notify the Bank of England.

But with the investment dollar premium in the 35 percent range, those wishing to hedge against inflation have a growing incentive to bypass the regulations. For people with the right connections there are more sophisticated — and far less risky — ways of doing so.

For example, there are thousands of external banking accounts held by foreigners, notably Americans. An Englishman with an accommodating friend can simply arrange to give him sterling, which the foreigner can then transmit outside the sterling area.

Another play involves collusion with a British businessman who does business with a foreign country where the smuggler wishes to place his money. The latter arranges a fake invoice from his foreign address which the British accomplice will pay in exchange for the sterling equivalent.

The growth of multinational companies has itself provided another easy method of monetary maneuvering by creating a vast network of international exchange dealings. By telegram and computer, money can be moved from bank to bank and country to country at lightning speed, often disappearing into thin air at the end of its journey.

Crocker International Bank of New York is currently trying to trace the proceeds of a false check for \$802,000 which it innocently transmitted to Europe.

The funds stayed briefly in the Geneva branch of a French bank, then moved to the Netherlands to be credited to the account of a Copenhagen firm. What happened to the money after that, admits the New York bank, "is unclear."

With auditing not yet having caught up with the computer age, it is easy for private, unauthorized currency movements to go undetected.

Stanford Research Institute, a non-profit international business consulting organization, has made a three-year study of computer abuse.

"Companies and financial institutions are increasingly vulnerable to unauthorized transfer of funds," says James Roberts, manager of information systems for SRI-Europe in London.

Electronic blips

"The reason is that assets are changing their form, from pieces of paper like checks and other negotiable instruments to electronic blips on a computer. The present situation encourages all sorts of abuses which are difficult if not impossible to prove after that fact."

A variation on the theme, and one well known to many entertainment stars, is the "Caribbean Pipeline" which is used to smuggle sterling into Britain.

A successful American tour man may net a performer, say, a million dollars on which only nominal American taxes are paid because under a bilateral treaty his earnings will be fully taxed only in his country of origin.

The money apparently travels via Antigua and the Bahamas, and is brought up into smaller amounts before it turns up as sterling in Britain, undetected by the tax man.

Yugoslavs fight for clean Adriatic

Stringent antipollution restrictions adopted for protection of Croatia's resort coastline

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

Some of the most stringent antipollution precautions in European waters will be imposed on the shipping and installations of the new oilway which is to bring fuel from the Middle East to Yugoslavia and parts of central-east Europe.

These safeguards are a vital element in the Yugoslav republic of Croatia's endeavors to keep the Adriatic a "clean sea."

The so-called Adria pipeline is a Yugoslav investment. But it is the Croatian coastline to which the oil will be brought for discharge into the pipe. And Croatia's provincial government, with this big stake in Yugoslavia's coastal Riviera, is currently going to a lot of trouble over the problems of pollution in sea, air, and the environment generally.

"We are still a developing country where the consequences of neglect have not yet assumed the same alarming proportions as in advanced countries," says Aleksandar Sohar, director of the republican department of environment protection. "But we already have quite enough reason to be alarmed."

Pollution is a major problem of the north Adriatic, into which there is a menacing flow from Italy's great industrial waterway, the Po, and on a

lesser but growing scale from several Yugoslav rivers.

The Croatian government has instituted severe restrictions on developers to protect the littoral and its sunny islets and sandy shores:

- All new tourist complexes now are required by law to include processing plants to deal with waste. Building permits are not issued until local authorities are satisfied on this score.

- Older tourist centers have been given a time limit in which to get in line.

- No new industrial enterprise can get a construction permit without modern installations for waste filtration and disposal. Cement and aluminum plants already have caused considerable damage.

Older plants which hitherto have found it "cheaper" to pay penalties for pollution, or cannot afford expensive modern equipment, are being assisted through a central fund financed from water charges. All now have a deadline by which they must comply.

Until a few years ago there were "incidents" when tankers discharged waste from their empty holds into the Adriatic only a few miles offshore and holiday beaches were fouled by oily slicks.

Since then all Yugoslav ports have been equipped with waste destructor facilities and it is a very serious offense now for a ship to discharge its waste into the open sea.

Work is scheduled to start shortly on the Adria pipeline project — involving 460 miles of pipeline across Yugoslavia with a spur north to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. But the green light for work actually to begin, officials said, will not be issued until the plan fully meets the law's requirements. A similar procedure must be followed when the pipe is ready for operation some two years hence.

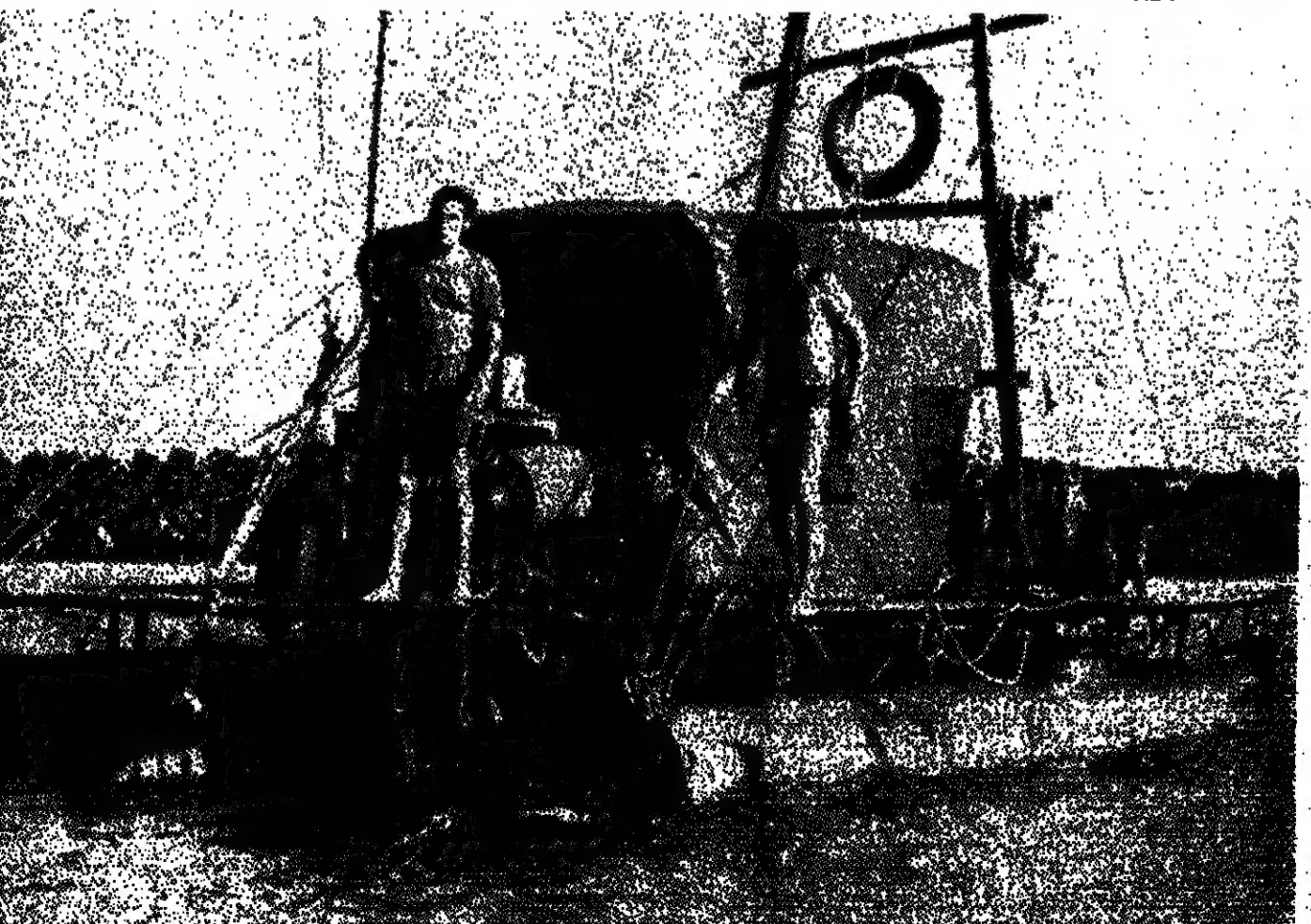
Modern devices due

A crucial part of the project is the new port the Yugoslavs are building at Omisalj on the island of Krk (near Rijeka). It will be capable of receiving the world's biggest giant tankers. The entrance to the bay will be screened by a resistant and leak-proof barrier to prevent any spilled oil moving out to open sea. The port installations will incorporate the most up-to-date destructor devices.

Penalties as rigorous as any in Europe, and more so in some cases, will be applied to any ship and its owners which leaves port without an official clearance signifying the ship has used the proper facilities to destroy its waste and clean its tanks.

The Adriatic still is a relatively clean sea. Hence its continued boom as one of Europe's greatest tourist playgrounds.

"But," warns Sergej Kveder of Zagreb's prestigious Boskovic scientific institute, "the threat to the ecological balance and to the fish is already there. It is a question only of how long we shall enjoy that clean sea if we let development go on in the undisciplined way of former years."



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Transatlantic by raft

Belgians Raoul de Boel (left) and Alfonso Oerlemans on their arrival in Port of Spain, Trinidad, after their nearly three-month voyage across the Atlantic aboard their 30-ton raft "The Last Generation." They left

Morocco Oct. 24 and reached Port of Spain Jan. 14. Their goal was to study ocean pollution and the effects of living in a confined space over such a long period of time.



Contrasts in Iraq

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

High rises are sprouting in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, as the government turns some of its new oil wealth to modernization projects. Cars are beginning to pack the

streets. But portage is still a means of getting things moved quickly — even when it is so cumbersome as object as a refrigerator.

Diamond market not sparkling

Demand for small gems is a bright spot, but trading has shifted into reverse gear.

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

The world diamond market, after a remarkable recovery in the first half of 1974, has shifted abruptly into reverse gear again. Hardest hit have been large gemstones on which price increases were concentrated last year.

The culprit is economic recession. Trade sources are not looking for a turnaround at least until the middle of next year. The industry's supremo, De Beers chairman Harry Oppenheimer, himself said as he gave his name to the new center of the diamond trade organization in Kimberley, South Africa, at the end of November, "The whole world is going into very difficult times indeed."

Japan emerging

But Mr. De Beers and several diamond traders can see a few bright spots.

The trade is more international than ever. There is not the same reliance on the United States as in the past. With Japan emerging as the second major market, new contracts are being struck with other Far Eastern countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Other markets have been developed in recent years, including Spain and Brazil. Venezuela is another of the newer markets for gems, following the influx of oil revenues. Some institutional in-

vestment demand is also emerging in established markets, mainly in West Germany and France.

Forecast clouded

Still, unofficial estimates put the October "sight" — one of the 10 annual offerings of unseen parcels of rough gems to traders organized in London by the industry's Central Selling Organisation (CSO) — as much as 25 percent in value and 40 percent in volume below the 1973 levels, which were already hit by a short-term Japanese demand and the effects on the Israeli cutting industry of the October war.

These estimates may be overdone, however, since demand for smaller gems is universally reported to be holding up well, and these represent the major portion of the market, both by sales and volume.

The CSO handles around 90 percent of world sales, making rough gems directly available to the cutting industry and marketing the far less valuable industrial grades. Total production is about 28 percent between gems and 77 percent industrial stones, but by value the bias is greater in favor of gems.

Cushion against change

The purpose of the CSO is to protect producers from market fluctuations by stockpiling when demand is slack and raising prices to the trade only in case of a dollar devaluation or when a "semipermanent" premium appears in secondary markets. Outside the organization, Ghana is the main "loner," and it came fifth in the 1973 producers' league with an estimated output of 2.2 million carats.

Zaire led with 17 million, then the Soviet Union with 12 million, South Africa, 7.8 million; Botswana, 2.4 million; Angola, 2.2 million; Sierra Leone, 1.7 million; South-West Africa, 1.6 million; and others brought the total to 47.9 million carats. This is unlikely to change much in future, with new mines hard to discover and slow to prove.

Security tightening

Smuggled gems (mainly from Zaire, Ghana, and Sierra Leone) remain a problem since they are likely to be sold cheaply and undermine price stability. But security is tightening in most areas. Many of the diamonds end up back under CSO control anyway, via channels through which illicit gems can be "legitimized."

The biggest non-CSO market is the Antwerp black market, which top estimates put at a quarter the size of the legitimate one.

Traditionally the center for larger stones, the 15,000-man Antwerp cutting industry is bound to have felt the draught in the second half of 1974. Israel has just announced a 500-man layoff due to the decline in larger stones, but here the specialization is in the "melees" of under a carat which are better insulated against recession, largely because of the traditional strength of the engagement-ring market. A De Beers promotional campaign has raised diamonds' share of the Japanese engagement-ring market from 5 percent in 1967 to nearly 40 percent today.

Conferences via television urged for Common Market

By the Associated Press

Brussels

Instead of spending so much time and money flying around the world, why can't statesmen organize their conferences by television?

This is not just the grumble of a citizen making out his tax return. The question was raised in a study of the way the nine Common Market countries conduct their joint business. The study was made under the leadership of William Wallace, a lecturer on government at Britain's Manchester University.

Currency dealings

"Conference calls" have long been commonplace, and Mr. Wallace pointed out that the only such circuit used by the Common Market is limited to conversations among dealers in foreign currencies.

He wrote: "For a level of expenditure which can only be considered infinitesimal in comparison with what the major European governments spend on aircraft or on support for the computer industry, it would be possible to establish communications centers in Brussels and in each national capital which would enable ministers to discuss texts, to consult on immediate developments, perhaps even to reach decisions without suf-

fering the inconvenience and the lost time involved in international travel."

Cities linked

It could be argued that top people making important joint decisions would want to have a look at one another. That can be arranged too.

The British Post Office, Mr. Wallace reported, has a "confravision" service that can link groups as large as five people in three different cities. This costs £180 — about \$415 — an hour in Britain. The conference can be extended to participants in two Swedish cities, and a link is being planned with The Hague in the Netherlands.

Little interest shown

But he quoted a post-office spokesman as saying that there has not been much interest for other European points.

"It is difficult to believe," Mr. Wallace commented, "that governments could not rapidly install an advanced equivalent of this commercial scheme."

His report, published in the quarterly "Journal of Common Market Studies," is not so much concerned with the travels of the Kissingers and the Brezhnevs as with the hundreds of lower-ranking officials on the European circuit.

American firm details huge project

Trade mart set for London dock

By Reuter

A Texas firm seems set to build the biggest international trade market in the world in a derelict London dock area.

The \$184 million private investment project, proposed by the Dallas-based Trammell Crow, was enthusiastically welcomed recently by the planning committee of the Labour-run Greater London Council (GLC), which controls much of the city's affairs.

Leaders of the five local councils involved have also given their go-ahead to the ambitious proposals, which would transform an area that has become a ghost city and sanctuary for rare birds and breathe new life into a decaying area of southeast London.

The scheme calls for an enormous "wholesale supermarket," including showrooms, exhibition and office space, three hotels, car parks and recreational facilities. The first phase should be completed by 1980.

executive, said: "It will enable the council to do all the social and economic things they've never before had the resources for."

Approved — with reservations

Greenwich, Lewisham, Newham, and Tower Hamlets councils have also approved the project, with some reservations.

Ideas on redeveloping the Surrey Docks, owned by the Port of London Authority (PLA), have never been far from the headlines since the 450 acres nesting in the great loop of the River Thames ceased to be used by ships in 1970.

The Texa's firm's plan would provide a six-story trade market of six million square feet with showrooms for manufacturers so that retail buyers can choose from a large variety of merchandise under one roof.

As well as exhibition space, warehousing, and retail shops, the plans also include a 20-acre industrial estate for local industries.

"The spin-off should be tremendous," according to GLC planning chief Norman Howard. "For example, think of the numerous advertising brochures that will need to be printed, boosting the local printing industry."

Its inventor is still working on universal alphabet

By the Associated Press

Thirty-six years and 5,000 hours later, Dr. John V. Atanasoff says he is still working on his lifetime dream: a universal alphabet.

Dr. Atanasoff has developed an alphabetic system that resembles Braille, the raised dots read by the blind. He says his system can be used to transcribe English or Russian just as easily as Japanese or French.

Dr. Atanasoff says his new alphabet drastically reduces the time necessary to learn to read and write and would at least double reading speed.

Decades to go

Dr. Atanasoff is not secretive about his system, which is based on phonetic spelling and uses 35 symbols for transcribing English. The new system has been designed by its inventor to be scanned by electronic readers and

requires only one-third the amount of space as the standard alphabet.

But Dr. Atanasoff and his wife, Alice, say that perfecting the system may take decades with no guarantee that it might ever be adopted by anyone.

Indeed, the retired theoretical physicist said: "I think my chances are . . . poor, don't you?" Nevertheless, he says he continues to work on the project he started in 1939 so that someone may be able to pick up where he leaves off.

Dr. Atanasoff designed a computer for his alphabet in 1939 while he was an associate professor of physics and mathematics at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa. He never patented the device and two other men were credited with its creation until a federal court ruled last year that the computer's father was Dr. Atanasoff.

The inventor has not assigned verbal sounds to match all the alphabetic symbols he has developed.

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San Joaquin Valley issue sharpens Water, A-power brew California tempest

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fresno, Calif. Farmers in the world's richest agricultural valley, the San Joaquin, are concerned about the impact of a proposed \$4.5 billion nuclear generating plant that would use large amounts of a precious resource: water.

The farmers worry that the proposed Wasco plant will use valuable water needed for growing crops, and will hasten industrialization, and will cause a serious winter fog problem with the water vapor it will generate. The fog, they say, reduces growth by cutting down sunlight.

At the same time, they fear that more and more such plants will be driven inland, where water is scarce, since there is now a virtual ban on new power-generating plants along California's scenic coastline.

The other side

Water district officials and spokesmen for the utility companies that form a large sector of the nuclear project consortium believe these fears are greatly exaggerated.

It is true, they reply, that the first two units of the plant will require

60,000 acre feet of water a year. (An acre foot of water is the amount of water required to cover an acre of land one foot deep.) The units are to be completed by 1982.

But they insist that the California Aqueduct, the state's massive man-made waterway that pulls water hundreds of miles from northern to southern California, can adequately meet the water needs of both the farmers and this plant. The water has already been allotted to the Metropolitan Water District for the plant. They say it will not be released through the aqueduct until the plant is ready, however.

The 'fog problem'

A spokesman for a utility company also argues that tests carried out by Pacific Gas & Electric show that in five of the utility's inland cooling plants only one has contributed to fog problems.

Also cited by supporters of the plant is the possibility that it will absorb large quantities of brackish underground waste water, removal of which is considered almost as big a problem as getting the water into the valley in the first place. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service finds that Kern County, which embraces the Bakersfield area, has nearly 14,000 acres

of land suffering from crop losses due to this brackish underground water. It is estimated that by the year 2000 some 677,000 acres may be affected unless adequate means of disposal is found.

But farmers remain skeptical.

One of their concerns, according to Hal Sparks, manager of the not-for-profit Water Association of Kern County, is that the project "is just a foot in the door."

A virtual ban on new power-generating facilities along the 1,072-mile California coastline has strengthened their concern that even more power plants will be driven into the sparsely populated interior where water is scarce.

Technology differs

Unlike coastal nuclear plants where a very high percentage of the water is

returned to the ocean at warmer temperatures, the water at inland plants all goes into the atmosphere, either as steam from the cooling towers or water vapor from the evaporating plant.

Water is recirculated through the cooling towers until the minerals and salts reach a specified concentration. Then the water is pumped to the evaporation plant and remains there until it evaporates.

The controversy over inland atomic energy plants in central California adds to broader concerns about nuclear energy: its cost and a fear of inadequate safety systems to prevent radiation leaks.

Environmentalists are urging a moratorium on nuclear power-plant construction on the grounds of potential damage to water, land, and people.

Can state make car owners install anti-smog devices?

Other states watch as California case tests constitutionality of anti-pollution law

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Is it constitutional to force U.S. motorists in a smog-prone area to buy anti-pollution equipment for their cars?

This issue surfaced in a suit in Los Angeles Superior Court this week. At stake was the legality of a state measure here in California that requires some two million auto owners in six southern California counties (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura) to install \$35 anti-smog devices on their 1966 to 1970 model cars.

Other states are watching closely for clues on the legality and enforcement of state and federal clean-air standards. The Environmental Protection Agency has drawn a smog-cure plan for Los Angeles that calls for an 80 percent, three-year reduction of vehicle miles via incentives to use public transit and car pooling, outlawing autos in certain heavily populated areas and during dense pollution days, and heavy parking surcharges.

Fines challenged

Critics say the anti-smog device is uneconomical — and likely unconstitutional. An attempt to enforce some of these measures almost certainly will end in court.

The current litigation was triggered by state legislation, which went into

effect Dec. 1, that called for heavy fines for those who refused to install devices. Experts say the units will reduce oxides of nitrogen (NOx), a key culprit in producing photochemical smog in automobile emissions.

The State Air Resources Board holds that the newly mandated controls substantially clean up the air and will aid Los Angeles and the southern California region in meeting state and federal anti-pollution standards.

They claim that this area has the worst concentration of smog in the state and is high among pollution producers nationally.

NOx emissions from car exhausts on 1966 to 1970 cars are particularly acute.

Those who opposed the law include Los Angeles air pollution officials, who say that many of these devices have caused engine overheating, increasing auto wear and often causing breakdowns.

And Los Angeles County supervisor Kenneth Hahn, a prime mover to repeal the state law, insists it is unconstitutional, since it discriminates against a select group of California motorists by forcing on them the expense of the units.

Another issue is increased gasoline consumption.

Pending resolution of this suit and a bill now before the state Legislature that would, if passed, repeal the program outright, hundreds of thousands of California motorists already have bought the device.



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City services cut too deeply in New York?

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York How many employees can a city dismiss before city services begin to deteriorate — before fire alarms go unanswered and city streets become unsafe?

Union officials say most cities are avoiding across-the-board layoffs by selectively choosing for dismissal a few employees in various city departments. Federal supplemental-aid programs, such as help for disadvantaged children and school teachers, have been the first to feel the ax, teachers say.

In Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, N.Y., and Toledo, Ohio, thousands of public jobs are going unfilled, most because of attrition rather than layoffs, says Donald Wasserman, research director of the Association of State, County, and Municipal Employees in Washington. City-wide and statewide hiring freezes are in effect across the country, he says, and, perhaps for the first time, several states are threatening layoffs, too.

Eyebrows raised

"We're concerned," stresses Mr. Wasserman. "Public services are deteriorating at a time when they're needed worst, because of the economy."

Eyebrows were raised in New York when Mayor Abraham D. Beame laid off 4,060 more city workers, bringing the total layoffs thus far to 11,988, including 300 policemen, 180 firemen, and 180 sanitation workers.

Some Manhattan officials privately express concern that police and fire protection may be nearing the "danger" point.

"When crime is rising, you just don't lay off cops," complained a spokesman for the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association (PBA), who warned, "There are already 4,000 vacancies in the [police] department because of turnovers and retirements. We should be hiring, not firing."

Another union official said the closing of three firehouses and eight fire

companies by the Mayor "has left firehouses doing double coverage."

Mayor Beame insists that every effort has been made to release only policemen and firemen on light or limited duty, but he concedes that the latest round of cuts will mean a reduction in "field forces."

In an attempt to soften the impact of the cutbacks, the Mayor has launched a new city "productivity" program, and has opened a new unit paid for by state funds and employing 900 workers for checking out frauds and frauds in the state welfare program.

Mayor Beame also has set up a "job-referral center" to help dismissed city workers find new jobs. According to Alphonse E. d'Ambruso, director, 193 discharged workers have sought help in finding jobs, and 144 of them, 74 percent, have been referred to prospective employers.

41 cases pending

Since the referral center opened in mid-December, officials say they can only verify that 26 of the laid-off workers have found new jobs; another 41 cases are "pending."

A new federal law providing special unemployment insurance benefits for dismissed city workers also is proving a boon to out-of-work civil servants. City workers are not protected under regular state unemployment programs.

On Tuesday Mayor Beame and union leaders are to meet in an attempt to negotiate alternatives to his announced layoffs. Among proposals being put forward by the Mayor are:

- Payless paydays: City employees would be asked to "skip a payday or two." Similar so-called Scotch months were used by the city during the Depression, Mayor Beame recalls.
- Voluntary pay cuts.
- An 18-month moratorium on scheduled pay raises for city employees.

Union leaders do not look favorably on these proposals. They call instead for the city to stop using outside contractors to do jobs city workers might perform.

Crossword

ACROSS

- Cupid
- Spellbinder
- Keepsake
- Sucking fish
- Obnoxious
- Finch
- Halfway
- Fictional sleeper
- Air pollution
- Airline Co. (abbr.)
- Mainstay
- City on the Ouse
- Pepper plant
- Whimper
- Up and about
- Leaf cutter
- Donkey
- Memorize
- Electric current
- Railroad siding

DOWN

- Fragrance
- Communications channels
- Fetid
- Cruise port
- Heraldic metal
- Legal matter
- Iowa college town
- Tease
- Beautiful bird
- Spacious
- Shorten
- Yellow ochre
- Manhandle
- Knack
- Intensify
- Convinces
- Lodging house
- Desire eagerly
- Cerise
- Nile dam
- Calculate
- To give promise
- Summit
- Budget item
- Wither
- Decaliter (abbr.)
- Piquancy
- Compass point

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

GM announces rebates

Detroit
General Motors Corporation Monday announced that it will return payments ranging from \$200 to \$500 to buyers of its subcompact and compact cars in the United States.

The rebates will be made directly to the customer, GM said.
GM followed the footsteps of Chrysler and Ford and becomes the third of the big three automakers to announce a rebate program.

'Meaningful' tax cuts promised by Ullman

Washington
House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman said Monday that he favored a cut in the 1975 withholding rate way ahead of the "single shot" income-tax rebate proposed by President Ford. The Oregon Democrat said Congress will move "as fast as humanly possible to enact meaningful" tax-cut legislation.

Council reverses itself on medicare finding

Washington
The Social Security Advisory Council reversed itself Sunday and voted 9 to 4 to recommend general fund financing of medicare hospital benefits, rather than a boost in payroll taxes for upper-income Americans next year.

At the conclusion of a weekend session, the government-appointed panel of 13 private citizens said its new recommendation would free medicare revenues now raised by payroll taxes to be spent on increasingly expensive retirement benefits for more than 30 million persons.

Less than a month ago, the council had tentatively voted 7 to 4 for levying new Social Security taxes on the first \$24,000 a person earns each year, compared with the present \$14,100. That would have meant a 70 percent increase for workers at the top range.

Nixon aided complicity, John Eisenhower says

Philadelphia
President Eisenhower's only son said Sunday in an interview published here that former President Nixon was guilty of complicity in the Watergate scandal.

"I don't believe he was an innocent man hounded out of office by a vitriolic press," said John Eisenhower, whose daughter-in-law is Mr. Nixon's daughter Julie.

He told the Philadelphia Bulletin: "I



John S. Eisenhower

do feel that if he had been popular with the media and with the intellectual community, he would have been treated with more charity. . . . But I don't subscribe to all those clichés of the last-ditch party line about his innocence and persecution."

Thomas Hart Benton, painter of rustic murals

St. Louis
Thomas Hart Benton, the five-foot artist whose rustic murals depicting American regionalism carried him to international fame, passed on Sunday in his St. Louis home. A native of Neosho, Mo., Mr. Benton, along with fellow Midwesterners John Stuart Curry and Grant Wood, founded the so-called

"regionalism" school of art. His work reinstated the family and the farmer as America's true pioneers, writes Alexandra Johnson, Monitor critic.

The artist launched his career as a newspaper cartoonist before traveling to Paris in 1908. There he studied, and later scorned impressionism, only to return to America in 1930 to begin his realistic murals.

Fleeing New York's avant-garde art scene, he returned to his native state where he began his most brilliant works. His lifelong love of America's rural charm coupled with a newfound understanding of urban life translated into his most famous murals such as "Independence and the Opening of the West" (for the Truman Library) and "Cotton Pickers" (at the Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Iraq historic

New Delhi, India
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, hard put to pay for petroleum imports, is intensifying India's traditional backing for the Arabs against Israel.

Mrs. Gandhi flew to Iraq during the weekend for the first visit by an Indian prime minister to that country.

Ten days ago India became the first non-Arab country to grant the equivalent of diplomatic status to the Palestinian envoy in New Delhi. The government recognized Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization as the true representative of the Palestinian people and authorized the

PLO to open an office in the Indian capital.

Israel, which has no diplomatic relations with India, has been refused permission to open a mission in New Delhi and has only a consulate in Bombay. The Indian Foreign Ministry announced last week that the Israeli table tennis team will be barred from the world championships next month in Calcutta because of Israeli policies against the Arabs.

Proxmire criticizes military golf courses

Washington
The Defense Department is spending \$14 million annually to maintain 300 golf courses on military bases around the world, Sen. William Proxmire said Monday.

The Wisconsin Democrat said he questioned the use of money from the defense budget for such purposes when the Defense Department says its budget is at a dangerously low level.

He said there are 20 U.S. military golf courses in Germany, 10 in Japan, and six in Korea. Other countries with military golf courses include England, Canada, Spain, Turkey, the Philippines, Thailand, and Italy.

Makarios calms Cyprus rioters

Nicosia, Cyprus
President Makarios persuaded angry young rioters to end demonstrations outside the United States Information center here Monday and appealed for an end to violence.

The Archbishop climbed on the stone wall outside the American library to appeal to the demonstrators, who earlier tore down iron railings outside the building.

He led the demonstrators away to the Greek Embassy where he again addressed them from a balcony.

AAA promotes plan for gas-saving driving

New York
The American Automobile Association has just launched a gasoline-saving program of which President Ford said last Friday: "If we make it work, it will keep rationing off our backs."

The AAA goal is to get every licensed U.S. driver to make five gallons of gas do the work of six gallons, using

simple, voluntary gas-saving techniques, writes David Anable, Monitor correspondent. The automobile organization hopes to get a copy of its new 16-page pamphlet "Gas Watchers' Guide" into every American car. Through this pamphlet, through TV and radio spots, newspaper advertisements, and hopefully through the cooperation of businesses, churches, and other organizations, the AAA will educate the American motorist in gas-saving methods such as good driving habits and engine tuning.

Javits suggests easing on Soviet trade issue

Washington
Sen. Jacob K. Javits said Monday he felt Congress could offer the Soviet Union an "olive branch" through easing of U.S. credit restrictions to try to improve damaged trade relations.



Senator Javits

But, the New York Republican added at a press conference here, there should be no compromise on the issue of Jewish emigration. Congress should not relax its demand for easier emigration of Soviet Jews in return for nondiscriminatory tariff treatment.

Last week, the Soviet Union broke off its 1972 trade pact with the United States in protest over language in the recently enacted trade reform law linking easier emigration policies with a more liberalized trade policy.

QUOTE

Housing optimism

"I'm encouraged that money is flowing back to savings and loan institutions. When enough mortgage money gets back to lenders, the housing industry will come back quickly, maybe by mid-spring."

Lewis Coker of Atlanta, president of the National Association of Home Builders, interviewed at an NAHB convention in Dallas.

MINI-BRIEFS

Ford news conference

President Ford will hold his first news conference in more than six weeks Tuesday. White House officials said Monday in Washington. The officials said the question and answer session would begin at 2 p.m.

The President also has a broadcast interview scheduled for Thursday. Mr. Ford has announced that it will televise an exclusive live interview with Mr. Ford at 10 p.m.

Tunnel project dropped

Britain announced in London its withdrawal from the project to build a tunnel between England and France, but said the plans would be kept in storage for possible future revival. The decision, widely predicted over the weekend, was announced in the House of Commons by Secretary for the Environment Anthony Crosland.

Gunfire in London

Gunmen sprayed bullets into two luxury hotels in central London Monday night, injuring seven persons as Jewish functions were ending in both places. Police said it was too early to establish a motive for the attacks.

Soviet mission attacked

Rifle shots pierced windows at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York early Sunday. Later in the day scores of persons were arrested at a Jewish Defense League demonstration outside the mission.

Milwaukee school strike

Milwaukee's 5,800 public school teachers went on strike Monday, forcing cancellation of classes for 118,500 pupils. The school board called off classes shortly after 6 a.m. after negotiations broke down. The walkout marked the first time Milwaukee schools have ever been formally closed by a teachers' strike.

Peking prediction

Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai has predicted that Soviet-American rivalry is bound to lead to a third world war, it was announced in Peking Monday.

* Kissinger's Israel trip

Continued from Page 1

The stepped up pro-Dayyan activities are apparently geared to the impending publication of the final report of the public inquiry committee, headed by Supreme Court Justice Shimon Agranat, which has been investigating the mistakes made in the October, 1973, war. Sources close to Mr. Dayyan expect the former defense minister to be cleared of any blame for Israel's initial failures in the 1973 war.

Veteran Labor Party strategists believe that Mr. Dayyan, though he was quite flexible regarding possible arrangements with Egypt before the last war, will this time feel compelled to assume a more hawkish posture. For, they point out, he will have to satisfy the mainstay of his present support, namely the hard-liners.

Prime Minister Rabin, according to the daily Haaretz, has already begun consultations within the Labor Party to counter the pro-Dayyan moves.

The position of Mr. Dayyan's successor in the Cabinet as defense minister, Shimon Peres, is a delicate one. For years Mr. Peres was Mr. Dayyan's closest political partner both in the Labor movement and also in leading the country's "hawks." Since he joined the Rabin government, his prestige and popularity have been growing within his own party and among the top echelons of the armed forces. His supporters also might put him up as candidate for the next prime minister.

Meanwhile Mr. Peres is loyally supporting Mr. Rabin's policy line, including the mediation efforts of Secretary Kissinger.

* Showdown looms in Portugal

Continued from Page 1

When Mr. Soares visited Moscow earlier this month in his capacity as Portuguese Foreign Minister, the Soviet leadership indirectly recognized the threat he represents to the Portuguese Communists (who are Moscow-leaning) by keeping strictly to protocol. His talks were confined to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and he was not granted an audience with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Cunha, incidentally, is in the Portuguese Cabinet alongside Mr. Soares — as a Minister without Portfolio.

Within the Cabinet they apparently observe amenities. But outside it, their respective parties are locked in battle over the Communist drive to force through a law before the elections that would organize all Portuguese trade unions within one centrally controlled body. The Communists already run the only national trade union in the country, Inter-sindica, and control many local ones.

* Is that socialism in Ford's U.S.?

Continued from Page 1

"Do you see this nation," the Monitor asked Mr. Simon in a recent interview, "sliding toward a form of socialism as the government is forced to intervene more and more in the economic affairs of the country?"

"Unfortunately," he replied, "whether socialism is the right word — and perhaps it is — yes, I do."

Mr. Simon and other U.S. Treasury officials warn that budget deficits — occurring in 14 of the last 15 years — force the government to usurp capital

that otherwise would be available to private business.

"In fiscal year 1974," said Mr. Simon, "the combined borrowings by all [levels of government absorbed] no less than 60 percent of the net funds raised in the capital markets in the United States. To me, that is an alarming figure. . . . Ultimately, the system can break down, because capital is no longer available."

"In fact," said a Brookings Institution economist, "the borrowing in the next few years may be a bit less" than the Treasury anticipates.

* Black America depression

Continued from Page 1

He adds somberly: "I would regard the high rate [of unemployment among black youths] as the source of potentially the most volatile social disruption of American life. You have all the historic preconditions for large-scale social unrest."

Federal labor officials agree that the outlook for black employment is bleak, and still deteriorating, especially in the inner cities. Gains painstakingly made by blacks over the past two decades are in many instances being wiped out.

Take Detroit: America's auto capital had been cited in recent years as the "classic example" of how blacks could make progress up the labor ladder, obtaining jobs in large numbers and moving into some of the comforts of middle-class living.

Now Detroit, in the words of one U.S. Government official, has become ironically "a classic case of our recession and depression — with a much more serious effect on blacks [than whites]."

According to Mr. Hill, just back from Detroit, black male unemployment in the city now approaches 40 percent, producing "an overwhelming social deterioration" despite extended unemployment benefits and the United Automobile Workers union special payments (while they last).

The reasons why

The experts have long debated the reasons for the inferior employment position of America's black workers.

Currently, it is pointed out, blacks tend to be disproportionately concentrated in industries and occupations which are more sensitive to cyclical changes. A greater proportion of blacks than whites are in blue collar jobs. And they are concentrated in the less-skilled of these blue collar jobs.

A Labor Department official offers four explanations for this imbalance:

1. Straightforward discrimination against blacks, in the past and continuing now.

2. Inferior education due, at least in part, to past discrimination in schooling.

3. Sometimes a lower quality performance by blacks even when educational standards are identical with those of competing whites.

4. Low seniority, often due to past discrimination, and leading to the "last hired, first fired" concept.

Whatever the underlying causes, in the opinion of Mr. Hill, the overall rate of black urban unemployment now is higher than during the great depression of the 1930s.

* Those roadside hazards

Continued from Page 1

struction engineering directives, or the Federal Highway Act's requirement that states "give priority" to safety.

● Halting construction of federally aided highways if prior public hearings failed to consider explicitly the need for clear roadways, or if the plans are not "conducive to safety."

● Forcing a state to comply with the goals for clear roadways under the Highway Safety Act of 1966 administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

● At the state level, enforcing the general principle that public bodies have a common-law duty to keep roads in safe condition, or the emerging legal requirement of an unobstructed roadside zone for straying drivers to bring their vehicles to a harmless stop.

Public toleration noted

"In the hierarchy of modern America's public health problems, few are so pervasive and costly, yet so uncomplicatedly tolerated by the public, as the roadside hazard," claim authors James F. Fitzpatrick, Michael N. Sohn, Thomas B. Slifen, and Robert H. Wood of the law firm of Arnold & Porter.

"Legal attention to the proliferation

of crash hazards along the nation's streets and highways has been tardy or nonexistent."

Federal highway officials contend that safety — including roadside safety — remains their top priority. Financially, the government has spent \$2 billion in the last 10 years to make existing highways safer, and \$161 million in 1973 alone on safety projects for existing and new federal roads.

"There is no higher priority than highway safety," says Federal Highway Administrator Norbert T. Tie-mann. But he concedes that "any program can be improved."

The most common roadside hazards are described as traffic light supports, signposts, utility poles, bridge abutments, and rock formations too near traffic; guard rails that spear cars or fail to guide a vehicle to safety; bridge railings too weak; ditches and culverts too deep.

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, underwritten by insurance interests, expects the book, "The Law and Roadside Hazards," to become "a principal tool for the removal and prevention of hazards," according to senior vice-president A. B. Kelley.

* Focus: see U.S.A. by bicycle

Continued from Page 1

BOR is also planning a bicycle route along the entire Pacific Coast.

Apple Wheel, an organization of cycling clubs, is lobbying for an Appalachian cycling way, extending from Canada to West Virginia, and an individual biking enthusiast, Bud Lincks of Lake Mills, Wis., is singlehandedly pushing the idea of a bike route along the length of the Mississippi River.

Meanwhile, biking information — and requests for it — are expanding, too. A Monitor article about the

"bikcentennial" trail, published last September, brought 5,000 inquiries, a flood of mail which both amazed and delighted Dan Burden.

Inventory published

To help meet this desire for biking information, the Wisconsin Bicentennial Commission is publishing an inventory of cycling facilities in the state. It is also stimulating the production of a booklet telling average citizens how to approach local governments to get bike routes established in their communities.

* Senate CIA probe: how deep to dig?

Continued from Page 1

Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi whose Armed Services Committee has had some past responsibility for overseeing CIA activities, vigorously opposed this last provision and said he would try to overturn it in the full Senate. He reportedly has been working to limit membership to members of those committees, including his own, with past responsibility for watching CIA activities.

But Senator Stennis faces an uphill battle. Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, a proponent of the idea of a broad, Watergate-style in-

vestigating committee, said after the caucus he expects "fresh faces, new ideas" to be represented on the committee.

If the caucus proposal carries through the full Senate, the committee will have \$750,000, full subpoena power, and a life of 1½ months to do its work.

At that, however, its report would follow that of the executive branch's investigating commission, which held its second meeting Jan. 20. Chaired by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, it has only three months in which to complete its investigation.

Labor response lukewarm

The President called on labor cooperation at a dinner in Washington last Saturday night. Those at a union-sponsored affair listened little to Mr. Ford's appeal, but reacted they were unimpressed.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president said the program proposed by the administration is "unsupportable" — would increase inflation, would not stimulate the economy, would not end the recession.

Particularly, Mr. Meany objects proposals that would "increase the price of everything that oil touches" — from gas to heating, from food to medicine.

At the same time that Mr. Meany criticized the administration program last Saturday night, he described the Democrats' proposal as a "big nothing."

Chile's cultural dusk

Universities purged, media censored

The freedom of thought and expression which once characterized Chile has ceased to exist under the military regime of General Pinochet. A drab uniformity now marks the country's culture.

By Robert J. Alexander

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For decades Chile had a degree of cultural freedom rare in Latin America — and in the world as a whole. Freedom of speech and press was carried almost to the point of liberalism. Universities presented the widest scope of ideas, and academic freedom was widely respected. A flourishing publishing industry included firms ranging from far right to far left.

But all that is different now. The advent of a military regime in Chile for the first time in more than four decades has had its impact on the country's cultural life as on everything else.

To begin with, Chilean cultural life has been affected and will continue to be affected by the general purge of society, which has taken place since the coup. Among those killed during and after the fighting were many people of academic and cultural achievement. And many more are in exile.

Of those who stayed in Chile, one can only say that the possibility of their carrying on any cultural activities that are in any way controversial is virtually nil. A considerable number of intellectuals are still in jail. The others will find few outlets for expressing their ideas.

The blow dealt by the 17-month-old military regime of General Pinochet is perhaps felt most by the universities. All of the country's universities now have military "delegados-rectores" guiding their destinies. Apparently the government originally intended to appoint such officials only in the universities most under leftist influence.

However, when some of the civilian rectors refused to serve if there was military intervention, the delegados-rectores were installed in all universities. Most of them are retired generals. Military representatives are also found in some lower-echelon positions, and in all cases the soldiers have the decisive voice in university administration.

Faculties purged

There have also been purges of varying degrees in the faculties of all universities. At the Universidad Tecnica del Estado in Santiago and at the Universidad de Concepcion, 300 miles south of Santiago, lists were published of expelled professors without explanation or forewarning. These were the two institutions most completely under leftist influence before the coup of Sept. 11, 1973.

At the University of Chile, on the other hand, the professors affiliated with the parties of the Popular Unity coalition were suspended, and were then submitted to "trials" by bodies of their colleagues and administrators. Some were "acquitted," although the majority of those suspended were ultimately removed from their posts.

Those professors who have retained their jobs, unless they are of far-right points of view, labor under severe handicaps. They do not know what they can and cannot say to

their students without losing their jobs, or perhaps worse. There is no academic freedom at the present time. As a result, the number of faculty members who were not purged have voluntarily resigned rather than continue teaching under these conditions.

The social-science faculties have been particularly hard hit by the purge of higher education. The Institute of Sociology at the University of Chile has all but ceased to exist. The United Nations-financed Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, with graduate-level programs in political science and economics, has been forbidden to hold classes, and the few remaining faculty members and students are confined to doing more or less innocuous research which can cause no problems with the present government.

Ominous future plans

The university student population was also purged. Some 23,000 students — more than one-eighth of the student body — were dropped from the rolls of the country's eight universities.

There is a certain ominous ring about the longer-range plans which the regime has for the universities. In line with the government's general philosophy of economic liberalism, it has been announced that the universities are to be reorganized so as to make them "self-supporting," from a financial point of view.

This could well reduce the student population to a small fraction of what it has been in recent years, since only a small proportion of the current student body would be able to pay the tuition charges necessary to finance the universities.

The growing tendency toward having a full-time faculty would also be reversed, since the largest expenditure in the university budget is professorial salaries. Likewise, efforts of recent years to provide a more scientific orientation to higher education, involving extensive expenditures on laboratory and other equipment, would seem likely to be reversed.

There has also been a drastic change in book publishing. The government publishing house established by the Allende regime has been renamed the Editorial Gabriela Mistral, and its activities have been severely curtailed, with many of its publications now being pamphlets of speeches by one or another member of the governing Junta.

The large stream of books on Chilean history and problems — together with Marxist-Leninist and even Trotskyite material — which it was putting out before has been turned off. Many books have been withdrawn from circulation. The publishing houses of the Socialist and Communist Parties have been suppressed, and the new books from other publishers are few.

The only new publications on social problems or politics are those about the reasons for the fall of Allende, written from a point of view friendly to the present administration.

Bookstores are closely censored. They must submit lists of the books they have on sale to the authorities, who reserve the right to tell them what they cannot sell. I observed a truckload of "subversive" volumes, including books on psychology and sociology as well as ones by Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky, and studies of Chilean history, being carted away from a bookshop in the center of Santiago.

There is complete censorship of news-

papers and magazines. The daily newspapers of Santiago, which numbered 11 before the coup and represented all points of view, now are narrowed down to 5. Three of the remaining ones belong to the El Mercurio publishing firm, the former head of which is now minister of economy.

Newspapers associated with the left-wing parties have been suppressed. The Christian Democratic newspaper La Frensa was allowed to disappear for financial reasons. Its owners and backers felt there was little point in trying to raise funds to keep alive a newspaper which could do little more than publish government handouts, and would not be allowed to present the Christian Democratic point of view.

Another severe limitation on cultural life is the restriction on holding of public meetings. No organization can hold a meeting without permission of police authorities, and with applications for permission there must be submitted an agenda for the meeting and a description of those who are eligible to attend.

The movie scene has also changed dramatically. During the Allende regime, the only United States films being shown were many years old. There were increasing numbers of films of Russian and East European origin, and many films from Western Europe, including Spain. Now, the movie theaters are dominated by United States films, with a sprinkling of West European ones, while the Russian and East European ones have disappeared.

Theaters less active

The Chilean Government movie-firm Chilifilms has been reduced to producing very short pieces and newsreels, and is also serving as an importer of some foreign offerings. Under Allende this firm was producing full-length films, most of which had a United Popular political message.

A limited number of theatrical productions are being given. One of the most popular recently was a version of "The Man of La Mancha." The large number of amateur theater companies, again organized in large degree for propaganda purposes by elements of Unidad Popular during the Allende regime, have completely ceased to function.

Musical aspects of cultural life have perhaps suffered less than anything else. The National Symphony has held its regular season. A number of foreign musical groups, including the Chamber Orchestra of Cologne and the Vienna Boys Choir, have also given performances.

Even in music, however, there has been a significant change. Under Allende most of the visiting foreign performers came from Eastern Europe. Now they come from Western Europe.

Thus, the country's cultural life has been one of the principal casualties of the tragedy which has struck Chile. The bubbling cauldron of conflicting ideas and tendencies which had found expression in the universities, in the press, in book publishing, in large numbers of private groups of the most diversified kind, has had a lid clamped upon it. Intellectually and culturally, Chile is today as drab as is any other country under a stern dictatorship.

Robert Alexander is professor of economics and political science at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., and has recently visited Chile.



By Richard L. Allman

Governor Brown: trying to make government 'responsible'

The no-fanfare Governor

But what Jerry Brown stands for puzzles many

The new California Governor shuns a chauffeured limousine and walks to work. But he is a political puzzlement to many: straddling the conservative-liberal fence and elusive about specifics in his 'new spirit' of government.

By Curtis J. Sitomer

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Jerry Brown will walk to work from his downtown Sacramento bachelor apartment. He could ride in a limousine and live in a mansion — but he doesn't want to.

Youthful and slightly built, he looks and talks like a graduate student of philosophy. But he isn't. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. is the new Democratic Governor of the nation's largest state, who took over the gubernatorial reins here with little fanfare and a minimum of protocol. He is only the second Democrat in more than three decades to do so. The other was his father, Edmund G. Brown Sr., Governor from 1953 to 1966.

To many, Mr. Brown Jr. is a political "puzzlement." Unlike his father, he does not fit the traditional partisan mold. He has no legislative experience and limited executive background. Trained as a Jesuit priest, he left the order to pursue "broader social concerns." He served briefly as a member of the Los Angeles Community College Board, and four years ago was elected California secretary of state, becoming the only Democrat in former Gov. Ronald Reagan's otherwise all-Republican executive team.

Campaign-reform accent

The Brown gubernatorial candidacy was launched from a platform of campaign reform. As the state's chief elections officer, he enforced long-standing (but oft-forgotten) requirements for public officials to disclose the nature and amounts of political contributions. With the backing of Common Cause and other citizen-oriented groups, he pushed through a hard-line state law which sets strict candidate-spending limits, requires disclosure of funds and possible conflicts of interest, and harnesses lobbyists' activities.

The "Reform Express" carried him past three more seasoned Democrats in last June's primary and eventually past Republican Houston I. Flournoy in a photo finish in the general election.

Backers see Governor Brown as a "new spirit" in U.S. politics. They say that if his political experiment works in California, it could be a showcase for the nation. Some believe that success also might spell a presidential or vice-presidential bid for the young Democrat in 1976 or 1980.

Elusive philosophy

But the Brown "new spirit" is difficult to describe. He himself talks about it in terms of "honesty and integrity in government," "responsiveness to the electorate," "capturing the public will," and "citizens' feedback."

So far, his political philosophy seems equally elusive to pinpoint. Basically he

says: "Government is here to stay. We must make it as productive as possible and responsible to the people."

But he declines to state specifics. Although he insists he dislikes labels, Mr. Brown is basically a "liberal." He professes empathy for minorities — including blacks and Mexican-Americans. He opposes capital punishment. He would liberalize marijuana laws.

On the other hand, he is a strong "law and order" man, holds welfare to be a poor substitute for hard work, and tends to win support from some conservative elements which his father and other progressive Democrats could not gain.

'Fences' straddled

The new Governor seems to straddle the fence on some other issues. For example, he says he wants a better life for farm workers, but he avoids alienating the powerful agribusiness bloc here.

He talks about collective bargaining for public employees, but he stops short of advocating their right to strike.

He favors preservation of forests, deserts, and coastal water, but he has not taken a firm stand against offshore drilling near California ports.

The new Governor's mettle will be tested early: How will he get along with state lawmakers? How will he stack up against his popular predecessor, Ronald Reagan, as a cost-cutting watchdog of the budget?

Some veteran lawmakers here, both Democrats and Republicans, are concerned that Mr. Brown may try to bypass the legislative process and lean heavily on executive committees or commissions to get things done.

"We have a glut of legislation — but a scarcity of executive performance," he said during the campaign.

Flare for professionalism

Mr. Brown's early appointments show a flare for professionalism. His own administrative staff is peppered with environmental and fiscal specialists.

Many in press, radio, and TV were pleasantly surprised when he recently chose veteran Associated Press political writer William Still — a hard-nosed analytical reporter with a fine reputation among his peers — as state director of communications.

Mr. Brown promises a balanced budget and no hike in state taxes during the first year of his administration. "I am not a big spender," he insists. However, many here believe that his social priorities will make it particularly difficult to hold the line on a burgeoning state budget.

Even before taking office, he began to blueprint spending priorities — particularly in the areas of education, energy conservation, freeway planning, public transit, among control, and land use. California's 1975-76 budget is expected to reach a record \$11 billion.

Mr. Brown admits that inflation and the economy will be the key concerns of Californians during the next few years. Joblessness figures to be a vital factor here as elsewhere during 1975 — particularly in the sagging aerospace industry. But the Governor promises "creative" leadership in his quest to stimulate employment.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Chilean cultural life now limited to token outlets

Ancient Crete: stubborn riddle

The Secret of Crete, by Hans Georg Wunderlich. New York: Macmillan. \$8.95.

By Ronald Harker

Anyone who drives out through the suburbs of Heraklion for a few miles and sees for the first time the famous ruins of Knossos, is likely to be surprised by the massive nature of the restoration.

Initial delight in the frescoes — especially, perhaps, the magnificent figure called a prince of ancient Crete — diminishes with the revelation that the original, when first uncovered over 70 years ago, consisted of only

Books

parts of the torso, bits of a bent right arm and left arm, and portions of the left thigh and calf. From these fragments has been recreated a complete portrait of a heroic youth, wearing an impressive headdress and striding through a butterfly-stippled field of lilies.

The concrete in-filling and the resurrection of the prince were directed by Sir Arthur Evans, a wealthy Briton who began digging at Knossos in 1900.

Evans declared that he had uncovered a hitherto unknown and completely self-contained social development which flowered and suddenly withered more than 3,000 years ago. Moreover, he believed he had found the labyrinth of the Minotaur, the half-bull, half-man monster of Greek legend.

From the remains of 1,200 chambers deviously linked and grouped round a courtyard, and from accompanying artifacts — huge, barrel-shaped jars and what looked like small bathtubs among them — he was able to reconstruct a culture totally lost to history.

Hardly anyone at that time contested Evans' claim, or that he had also excavated the royal palace of King Minos himself. No other explorer could dig at Knossos because Sir Arthur had bought the place in advance, and so there were none to question his hypothesis.

But doubts were forming. Even supposing (as Evans supposed) that some awful natural disaster, earthquake or tidal wave, had wiped out what he now called the Minoan culture, could a seminal civilization

really vanish without intelligible trace, leaving only a rubble puzzle, some wall painting, curious utensils, and inscribed tablets which nobody could read?

In 1930 the doubts began to surface. In 1935 Oswald Spengler, a German philosopher, laid these doubts on the line. He noted the absence of any fortifying walls around the Cretan palaces, and thought the so-called king's throne looked more suitable for a priest's dummy. And he asked, "Were the palaces of Knossos . . . sanctuaries of a powerful cult of the hereafter?"

It was to this and later speculation that the palaces of Knossos were really the remains of a vast city of the dead, a stupendous cemetery, that another German, Dr. Hans Georg Wunderlich, set out to contribute a comprehensive test. He went to Knossos for the first time in 1970, and looked at the restorations with a fresh eye — a geologist's eye, for in the same year Dr. Wunderlich became professor of geology and palaeontology at Stuttgart.

From the first moments of his tour (and in his book he takes the reader

along with him) his skepticism was reinforced. Why would the so-called Minoans have settled so far from water and tillable land? Why would a technically gifted people build in a perishable kind of stone? Why did they not fortify their palaces — had they no enemies? Why store food and wine in jars too big to move?

Earlier critics of Evans and his theories had already pointed out that he went to Knossos with preconceived ideas, as Schliemann before him had taken Homer as a literal guide when searching for ancient Troy; and that having accepted that Greek legends had some similar historical validity, he took pains to make his discoveries fit his beliefs.

"The Secret of Crete" is a systematic and relentless discrediting of Evans' theses. Indeed, Professor Wunderlich cannot resist the temptation to hammer his dissent long after his points have been convincingly made. In his foreword he abjures archaeological popularizers because they "focus on the adventures and triumphs of excavators" whereas he is "venturing to write an original scientific paper in sufficiently clear

language to make it understandable to lay readers."

In this — with one or two pardonable digressions into language more fit for his students reading geology — he succeeds. He has demolished the dazzling certitudes of an ancient elite living in a paradise as lost to us hitherto through physical catastrophe as the Etruscans and the Dead Sea sect.

But has he answered the riddle of Knossos? He admits that even now nobody knows what the Cretans of Knossos called themselves, and that the tablet script, in spite of the Linear B probe, still has no undisputed translation.

To be fair, the author himself claims no total solution of the mystery, but he has advanced a credible theory about the nadir of Knossos which may fuel further scholarly debate, and which the lay reader will find engrossing.

Ronald Harker is a former editor of the foreign-news service for the Observer (London) and author of "Digging Up the Bible Lands."

home



Authentic Early Americana to be seen at New York's Winter Antiques Show

Tiger-maple highboy made on the North Shore of Massachusetts about 1740; round maple and ash table with Queen Anne legs made in Rhode Island about 1760.

Windsor chairs, shown by dealer George Schoellkopf, made in New England about 1760-1780, represent most highly developed Windsor form.

Reminders of Boston's nautical glory



Mid-19th-century figure from the maritime collection of Boston's State Street Bank & Trust Co.

By Virginia Grilley
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Bicentennial pilgrims to a city that was the pivotal point of the Revolution will find in the heart of its bustling financial district a rewarding visual return to the days of Boston's maritime glory.

A handsome granite structure at 53 State Street, built on the site of the old Merchants' Exchange, recalls the street's distinction as the center for Boston banking and shipping business in the early 1800's.

Here, in the former headquarters of the State Street Bank & Trust Company, now a branch office, a select collection of maritime items of Boston's historic shipping past is on continuous display.

A short distance away, at 225 Franklin Street, the bank's main office since 1866, 34 stories of steel and architectural sophistication cannot eclipse the historic aura. Spacious rooms on the third floor house the bulk of the bank's collection of over 1,000 pieces, originally assembled by its late president, Allan Forbes.

With an ancestry that included a shipmaster, merchants, and Salem's Nathaniel Bowditch, Mr. Forbes was president for 39 years.

An ardent historian and collector of rare maritime and New England memorabilia, he used many of the pieces with authentic charm in the

banking rooms and his office at 53 State Street. These are still displayed in their original settings (plus some fine reproductions) to create the atmosphere of a Colonial counting house. Mr. Forbes's decorative plan was also repeated in the bank's two branch offices at Copley Square and Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street.

"This is considered the most important collection of maritime arts outside of the Peabody Museum in Salem," said William B. Osgood of the bank's trust department and curator of the entire Forbes collection.

"The architects planned the third floor as an appropriate background for antiques," Mr. Osgood noted as we explored the offices and conference rooms of the high rise. Here are the priceless Forbes ship paintings, rare Boston prints and maps, and handsome ship models. Spirited figureheads lean out from the period wood paneling. Stern boards, chart boxes, captain's tables and sea chests, barometers and clocks, fire buckets, ships' lanterns and sailing posters — all establish a nautical scene of earlier centuries. One wall is devoted to an exhibit of tools used by a skillful shipwright of Yarmouth, Maine.

"As Allan Forbes conceived it," Mr. Osgood observed, "officers and staff are daily surrounded by symbols that are powerful reminders of a sturdy breed of Americans."

Bicentennial may boost antiques...

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Will the upcoming bicentennial celebration help the sale of great American antiques? And will it bring more superb examples to the marketplace?

American dealers, who will be showing here at the Winter Antiques Show at New York's 7th Regiment Armory, Jan. 24 through Feb. 2, conclude that the bicentennial will stimulate interest in the colonial environment and in history itself. But they deplore any "gimmickry" that might be involved in the promotion of fine Americana.

Most dealers admit that Americans have a growing penchant for their past and an expanding appreciation for the ingenuity and quality of by-

gone American craftsmanship. "Our unmistakably national character, in all its depth and scope, is gloriously emerging," says one exhibitor, "and this is all to the good."

Ronald Bourgeault, a dealer from Salem, Mass., says, "The centennial of 1876 started the real collecting of important American antiques. For the past 100 years, great collections, both museum and private, of American antiques have been formed. The bicentennial should intensify this interest and lift prices still further."

'Sales gimmick' effect

As to the use of the bicentennial as a sales gimmick, Mr. Bourgeault says it will probably give nonprofessional dealers opportunity to try to sell flat irons and chamber pots as colonial antiques to unwary customers who little realize that the term "colonial"

means the object must have been made before 1776!

Thomas D. Williams of Litchfield, Conn., who specializes in fine pewter and country furniture, says, "Whatever the reason, bicentennial or not, much more superb material has been made available to us this last year. We have consequently done the largest business in our history. My hope is that the celebration will somehow increase knowledge of the artistic and historic merits of great objects."

Obscure items spotlighted

Peter Tillou, another Litchfield exhibitor, comments, "It is today's high prices [not the bicentennial] that are bringing rare paintings and decorative art objects to the market. Fine American period works of art speak for themselves and are too limited to

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New York Winter Antique Show - Jan. 24 thru Feb. 2

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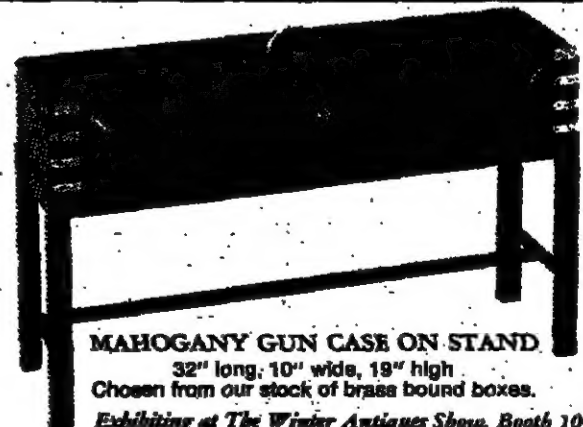


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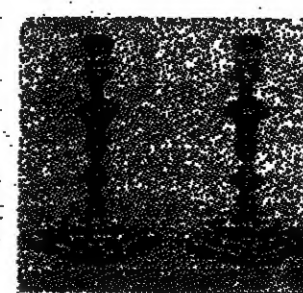
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... but beware of phony 'colonial'

Continued from preceding page
 antity to be exploited by a national servance."

William Guthman of Westport, nn., a dealer in Americana, in- iding many Revolutionary war ar- acts, admits that the national ob- vance is bringing some previously scure material into focus, including storical documents and George ashington-related objects.

Robert Spencer of Essex, Conn., ys the bicentennial is proving elpful in expanding people's inter- t and curiosity about the artifacts d furnishings of an earlier Amer- 1."

Bernard Plump of Village Green rtiques, Richland, Mich., insists the 0-year birthday will have no effect e way or the other on the sale of rtiques, with the exception of true centennial commemorative items."

Experience confirmed

Recent American sales at the Soth- y-Parkes Bernet Auction Gallery in ew York confirm the experience of ost American dealers who will be ibiting at the Winter Antiques

Show. First-quality American an- tiques are bringing higher prices than ever before. Prices for lesser, or second and third-quality objects, have "settled" or declined somewhat in the last year. The auction gallery points out a record price from November, 1974, for five carved mahogany side chairs, attributed to Benjamin Ran- dolph of Philadelphia, which brought \$207,500 on the block.

Yet good standard highboys and Queen Anne side chairs are fetching less in price than a year ago. Gerald Kornblau, New York exhibitor who will be showing fine American carv- ings, sculpture, and pottery, says, "Both prices and appreciation for truly fine things compound each year. My best things sell."

Prices continue climb

George Schoellkopf, a young New York dealer who is exhibiting at the show for the first time, says prices have continued to soar for the five years he has been in business. Inter- est, too, has continued to rise in his country and country-formal Amer- ican furniture, and in folk art, which

includes pottery, primitive paintings, and sculpture. The market for Amer- ican folk art continues to grow, he believes, because people have come to terms with the force and energy and inventiveness of early craftsmen.

"American artisans, unskilled as they were, delineated forms from musty European traditions," he ex- plains. "The Windsor chair became dynamic sculpture in the hands of American craftsmen." And certain of the Queen Anne period lines were refined and simplified until they took on the "sleek sophistication of mod- ern Brancusi sculpture."

Settlement house benefits

The prestigious Winter Antiques Show headed by John FitzGibbons will run through Sunday, Feb. 2, at New York City's 7th Regiment Ar- mory, Park Avenue and 67th Street. Proceeds from general admissions and catalog sales will benefit East Side House Settlement, third oldest nonsectarian settlement house in the United States. The show will repre- sent not only American dealers, but those from England, Europe, and the Orient.



Collectors' items

Heart-shaped box, above, shown at Winter Antiques Show by Ronald Bourgeois of Salem, Mass., was carved in Salem by the School of Samuel McIntire in early 19th century. In Federal period of U.S. history the eagle symbolized the strength and freedom of the New Republic. At right, large Apache basket, shown by Hastings House Antiques, Essex, Conn.



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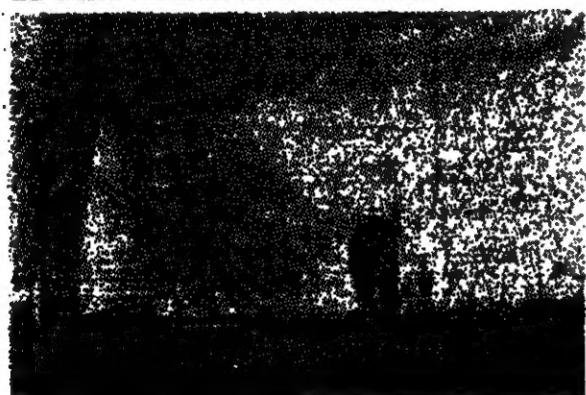
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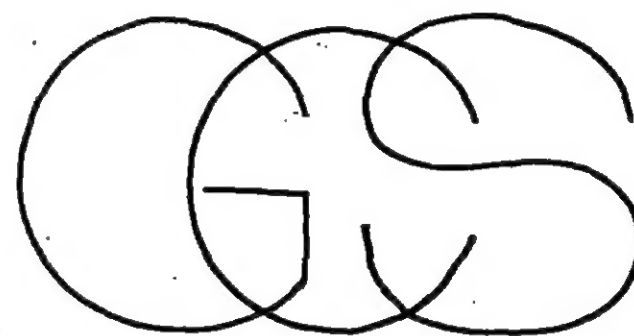
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Exhibiting at Winter Antique Show

financial

Many overpay federal taxes

What the IRS doesn't tell you

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Some U.S. taxpayers may contribute more than their fair share to the Treasury April 15, even if President Ford's tax rebate scheme is enacted by Congress.

Due to a lack of adequate information, the 52 percent of U.S. taxpayers who do not have professional help in preparing their returns are most likely to overpay federal taxes, independent tax research groups say.

Among the information problems confronting unassisted taxpayers looking for ways to pay the least legal amount of tax are:

- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) policy of not providing — either in its tax advice booklets or in IRS telephone taxpayer assistance — notice of court decisions the IRS is appealing that rule that taxpayers may take a more liberal deduction than allowed under IRS policy.

- Knowledgeable taxpayers often file returns based on these favorable

court decisions, hoping that the IRS position will not prevail on appeal.

But unassisted taxpayers seeking such potential tax saving information in IRS instruction booklets will find only the note that there are "some matters . . . on which certain courts have taken a position more favorable to the taxpayer than the official position of the service."

- The current unavailability of the IRS publication "Highlights of 1974 changes in the tax law," which provides the latest information on congressional changes in tax law and recent court decisions that the IRS has acquiesced to or lost on appeal.

An IRS spokesman says the booklet will not even go to press until Jan. 28. The service has "no idea" when the booklet will be available to taxpayers, although it says it will "put a rush on" production and distribution of the booklet.

Some less current tax law changes are spelled out in the front of the IRS booklet "Your federal income tax," 1975 edition, which is available free at IRS offices.

- The IRS policy of refusing to

guarantee advice given to taxpayers by local IRS telephone tax advisers.

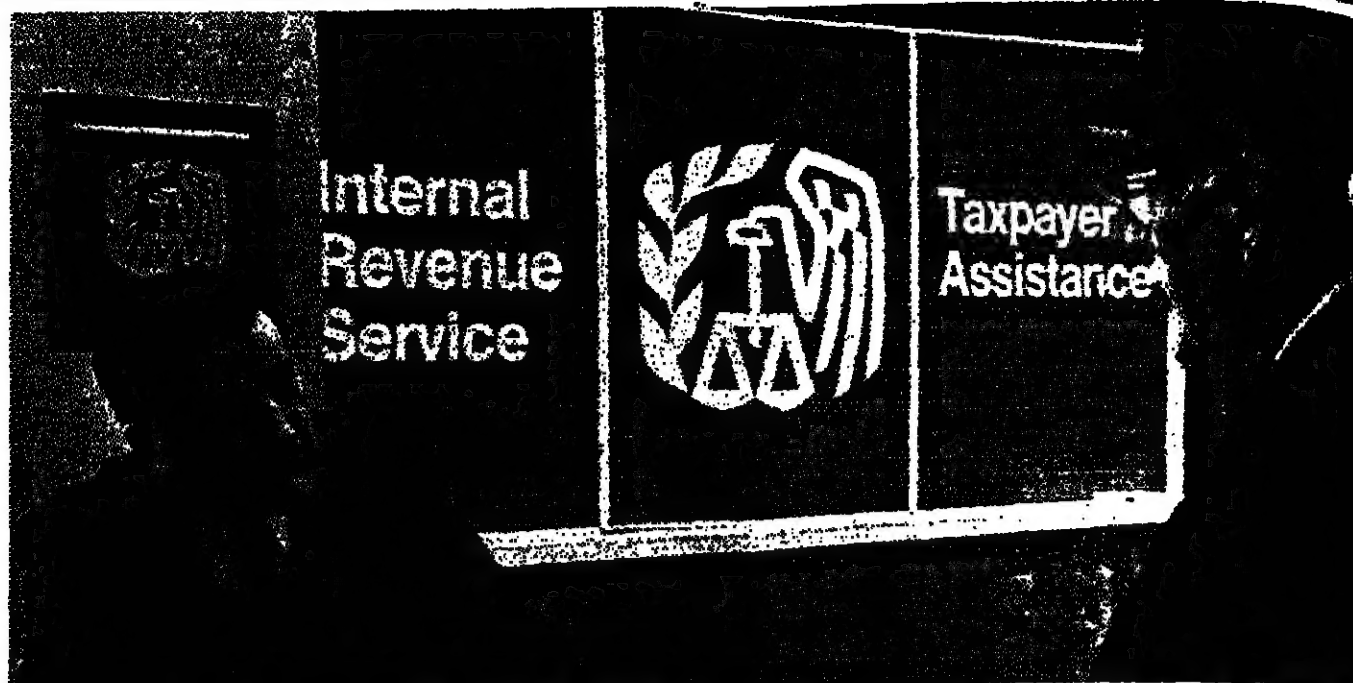
The service says it would not be practical to stand behind the advice because taxpayers sometimes disassemble when describing their situation to the IRS advisers. The service also admits that their advisers are sometimes wrong.

Of the unassisted taxpayer's three problems in getting accurate tax information, fairly rapid legislative solutions appear likely for only one, according to sources on the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) is currently making an in-depth study of IRS taxpayer assistance programs for the joint committee. When this study is completed, legislation to require the IRS to stand behind its tax advice is considered likely.

"It seems to make sense," this source said, "for the service to stand behind its advice although as a practical matter there are problems."

Meanwhile, there are strategies unassisted taxpayers can follow to



Will information gap cause some U.S. workers to overpay?

avoid paying more than their legal share of federal taxes, says Leslie Brown, director of the Tax Reform Research Group's IRS project.

One way to find court decisions more favorable to the taxpayer than the IRS position is to use nongovernment tax advice booklets, she says. By looking under common deductions in J. K. Lasser's "Your Income Tax"

(Simon & Schuster, \$2.95) taxpayers can discover some favorable court decisions, she says.

If the taxpayer's deduction is challenged by the IRS, the research group normally suggests appealing the IRS action in the small case division of tax court.

After paying a \$10 filing fee, the individual taxpayer can plead his

case without a lawyer. Miss Brown notes that when taxpayers go to tax court, the "IRS often compromises or gives in — they don't like to spend money for IRS lawyers' time."

If the court decides against the taxpayer, he must pay the tax due as well as interest on the back tax. The small case division of tax court handles disputes under \$1,500.

Poland turns to new coal riches

By Eric Bourne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
The Polish Government, with coal exports already booming because of the world energy crisis, has ordered that "most urgent" priority be given to developing a new area of massive coal deposits estimated at a minimum \$5 billion to 40 billion tons.

Years of geological probing and intensive drilling have gone into the area. Its potential, if accurately assessed, could be at least half the present known reserves of the mighty Silesian region, which has made Poland the world's second biggest exporter of coal after the United States.

Planners and experts confidently point to the approaching birth of a new industrial zone.

It lies in eastern Poland, between the River Bug, which forms the frontier with the U.S.S.R. in this area, and the River Wisprz. The coal rests some 600 yards beneath an area spread north and south of the provincial capital of Lublin, which itself is within 20 miles of the richest seams.

Similar pattern

Coal was first detected in the Bug Valley a half-century ago. Nothing

was done about it, however, until the late '30s when the first significant deposits were located. But the war intervened and prospecting was not resumed until the late '60s.

The Lublin fields already have been dubbed a potential Polish "Pennsylvania" because of the similarity of their deposit pattern, making it suitable for the intensive mechanization that has lifted American pit productivity far beyond continental European levels.

Mining in Poland has become a matter of patriotic service since the fuel crisis hit economies round the world and gave the export of coal still greater importance as a means of financing the country's far-reaching development programs for the next two decades.

Last year's output exceeded 160 million tons. About one-quarter of this went to export, half to the West.

Poland wants to export still more, so the men who mined it have earned themselves pay treatment and fringe benefits well above those of all other Polish workers and most professional categories too.

Close cooperation

Another 100 million slots (about \$5 million) will go into intensified drilling operations in the Lublin field over

the next month or so. Prospecting teams and drills toil day and night. Specialists are hard at work on a crop of related social problems, including the environment, water, power, and other services and supplies.

The coal in the area is of high "energetic" quality and planning already includes at least one large power plant whose location, like all other features of the new coal-field complex, is to be determined in close cooperation with a government-appointed environmental protection group.

The Lublin coal, it is said, also will facilitate transportation and considerably cut the present high costs of moving supplies from Silesia to industrial centers and cities in northern and eastern Poland.

Cautious officials

Officials are cautious of any forecast when coal production might actually begin. But the new demand for Poland's "black diamonds" is without doubt bringing very near the time when a traditionally roadless, tranquil lakeland region of poor peasant holdings will be overtaken by the 20th century and a new mining region estimated to require at least 20,000 workers.

* Second income pays for those extras

Continued from Page 1

holding down multiple jobs has declined in recent months, even as the cost of living has continued to increase, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonetheless, there are many ways individuals can earn a second income. The amount of money to be made is limited only by the amount of time, skill, and effort expended.

Typing leads to editing

In some cases pay for part-time jobs can be as low as \$10-\$20 a week. In other instances, it can run into several thousand dollars a month. Sometimes a second-income job leads an individual into an entirely new line of full-time work.

Michigan House to get husband-and-wife team

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich.
State Rep. Colleen House says marriage to fellow lawmaker John Engler won't make any difference in her political career.

"He doesn't mind sharing his wife with the world," laughed Miss House recently. The Bay City Republican said she has no intention of quitting her job when they wed next April.

Mr. Engler also is a Republican. The marriage will be the first time the House has had a husband and wife team. A problem could be in meeting their residency requirements for representing their districts, which are 40 miles apart.

HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME

For example, Alyce J. Collier, a New Yorker, began typing for a writer as a source of second income, and soon found herself automatically editing the manuscripts she was given to type. From then on, Miss Collier realized she had a talent in making writers' manuscripts hold together better, and began editing on a full-time basis. She also began public relations and consulting businesses.

However, most should beware of starting a new business from a second-income business, says Leon Henry Jr., publisher of a newsletter designed to help the person working out of a home or in a second-income situation. He warns that working out of your home can be a radical change from working out of an office building, "where someone else pays the rent."

Instead of just "spending \$1,000" on a new business or idea, a careful exploration of the potential market is warranted, he counsels, and warns people away from businesses he has found do not pay. Instead, each month he spotlights in a newsletter such items as, "How you can become a

travel agent," focusing on requirements, education, and profitability.

IRS rules important

Anyone beginning a second business or who is serious about earning second income should study the relevant Internal Revenue Service rules. There will be times when rent, utilities, and telephone bills can be deducted from income taxes if a certain amount of money is made in the home business. It is worthwhile to get a list of the rules governing such deductions.

Professional advice on earning second income is widely available. The Small Business Administration has many booklets on running small businesses. The U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. has available for \$106 a helpful publication entitled, "Starting and managing your own business."

Next: A look at how a housewife can earn a second income, Thursday, first page, second section.

Correction

In an article which appeared Dec. 13 it was erroneously stated that Bell Corporation had acquired Sierra Research Corporation of Buffalo, N.Y. The article should have said that Bell acquired only Sierra Research's environmental monitoring systems business. The business sold represented a small portion of Sierra Research's total business in advanced electronic systems, according to a spokesman for the Buffalo firm.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

More banks lower rate

New York
Two more banks adopted the lower 9 1/2 percent prime lending rate Monday.

They were New York's Chemical Bank, now the nation's sixth largest commercial bank after acquiring the ailing Security National Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago, eighth largest.

A week ago, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York made the initial move to the 9 1/2 percent base rate, and was followed by First National City Bank Friday.

Farm exports earn more

Manila
The United States expects to earn \$22 billion from its agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending in June, up from \$21 billion for the previous year despite a 15 percent drop in total production due to drought, Assistant Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter said here Monday.

Higher world prices for commodities account for the expected increase in revenue, Mr. Yeutter said.

Self-sufficiency goal

Tulsa, Okla.
An all-out effort to develop U.S. energy self-sufficiency could alleviate recession, inflation, and energy dependence, the president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America has told Oklahoma oilmen.

C. John Miller, in a speech prepared for the annual convention of the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association, said investment in energy-producing projects could become a key stimulant of the national economy.

Tanker outlook 'bleak'

London
The outlook for owners of oil tankers and dry-cargo vessels will continue to be depressing during early 1975, Eggar Forrester, Ltd., London shipping brokers, forecasts.

Major oil-consuming nations' efforts to conserve energy, and a "very large volume" of new built tankers becoming operational in the near future were cited as factors contributing to "bleak prospects" for tanker shipping markets.

France is determined to end trade deficit

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
France is determined to earn a trade surplus this year, after 1974 deficits with all countries except Italy and Britain.

French leaders — governmental and business — are fully alive to the serious trade situation, yet reversing the outflow will not be easy.

All other countries are making the same effort to export more and buy less, and moves by business and government are hampered at home by the feverish determination of 20 million French workers to keep both their jobs and their buying power, a determination stimulated by the labor unions and the united left.

But if the deficits are not reduced, where will France find the \$8 billion a year to meet them?

Borrow it? Loans in 1974 from the Eurodollar market were over \$7 billion. That can't go on indefinitely.

\$8 billion in reserve

From the gold and foreign currency reserves of the Banque de France? They total only about \$8 billion. (Revalued gold brings France's reserves to \$20 billion, and Germany's to \$50 billion.)

From the \$30 billion in gold believed to be hoarded by French private citizens? Their reason for buying gold was not to erase trade deficits but to protect the future of their families.

Or by selling francs for the needed foreign currencies? When the dollar was used in that way to meet foreign trade deficits during the last few years, its value on free markets fell 20 percent. For the franc, estimates in government circles indicate a drop of 30 to 40 percent if all French exporters were obliged to buy their own foreign currencies.

Which leaves nothing but the old-fashioned way: export more.

Germany outsold

That method, unfortunately, has been a failure in 1974. Even in trade with its major and hitherto most profitable customer, Germany, France sold about a billion dollars less than it bought.

With the U.S., France's annual

deficit was the usual billion dollars; with Japan \$850 million, Holland \$300 million, Canada \$250 million, Sweden \$180 million, and even Algeria \$40 million.

Latest figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development show Germany exporting at least 25 percent more than it imports, France 10 to 15 percent less, Italy and Britain 25 to 30 percent less.

Yet French officials insist a trade surplus can be achieved. Says a government spokesman, "France's unexcelled natural resources and technical skills guarantee a profitable world trade as soon as temporary problems of new company structures and of worker-management relations are on the way to solution. The government's published timetable for 1975 warrants the belief that export-import balance will be reached this year."

Plan to be presented

A plan for the "restructuring" of all French enterprises, providing among other things for a more fruitful collaboration between employer and employee, will be presented, at least in outline, in a few weeks.

And on the specific side the government has a new first-aid commission in every department for ailing businesses, which finds money (\$10 million this month for the largest Paris printer) and supervises the securing of big contracts in foreign countries. The latter, though, are proving disappointing because only a small part of the total sum is spent on actual exports from France.

The energies of French businessmen are so absorbed by labor problems and finance shortages that little new effort has yet been directed specifically to exports.

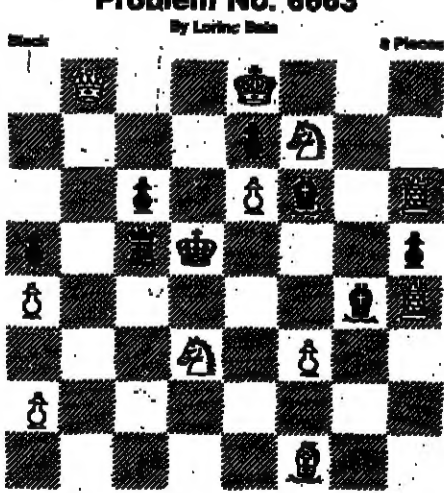
Francois Ceyrac, spokesman for a federation of 900,000 French businessmen, has urged the rest of France to back the nation's business leaders. "It's the business enterprises of France, and they alone, that will win this economic battle," he says.

And he added a warning. "The French economy is unlike the American, which can be thought of as a four-wheel vehicle able to slow down or stop without falling over. The French economy is like a two-wheel vehicle. We've got to keep going."

chess

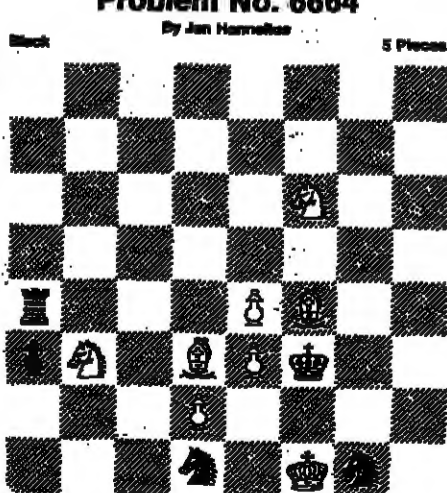
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6663



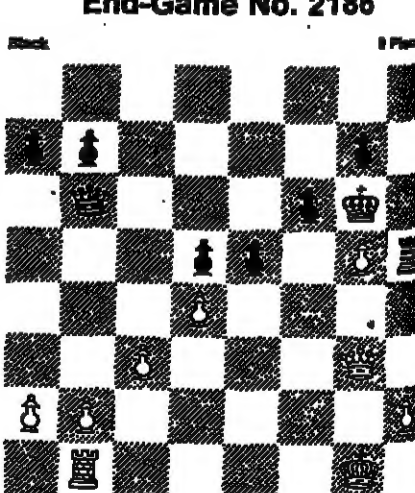
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Paraflex 50, 1947.)

Problem No. 6664



White to play and mate in three.
(Third prize, Suomen Shakti, 1950)

End-Game No. 2186



White to play and win.
(Banks-Kashdan, Chicago, 1926.)

Browne's Sacrifice

In winning the Pan-American championship, Walter Browne gave up his queen for three minor pieces. Gradually Browne put his extra pieces to work and at the end the threat K-Q7 was too much for his opponent from the Dominican Republic.

Sicilian Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 B-K2	PxP
2 K-KB3	K-QB3	18 Q-R5ch	K-Q
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 Q-R4	K-QB3
4 KxP	K-B3	20 PxP	B-K2
5 K-QB3	P-Q3	21 Q-K4	K-B2
6 B-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-K3	P-K4
7 B-K2	P-QB2	23 P-B4	PxP
8 Q-O	Q-B2	24 PxP	KR-KB
9 K-R	B-Q2	25 KR-K	QR-K1
10 P-B4	K-QR4	26 Q-Q3	B-K
11 Q-K2	P-QK4	27 QxQR	B-K3
12 P-K5	P-K5	28 Q-B4	B-B5
13 K-Q5	Q-B4	29 R-Q4	R-K7
14 KxP	PxK1	30 R-R	KxR
15 B-K3	QxK1	31 R-Q	R-K7
16 BxQ	KxB	32 R-Q4	R-K8

Solutions to Problems

No. 6661, P-K7
No. 6662, 1 K-K3 threatens 2 K1-Q2ch
#1 . . . KxK7/7ch; 2 QxK7ch, QxQ; 3 B-B6 mate
#1 . . . BxK7; 2 B-B5ch, KxB; 3 QxR mate
#1 . . . KxK7/6ch; 2 QxK7ch, KxQ; 3 B-B5 mate
#1 . . . QxK7; 2 QxQch
End-Game No. 2186, White draws: 1 K-B5,

Tarjan's Logical Win

Jim Tarjan, California international master, easily won the California Open (North), played at Berkeley last fall. One of his straightforward wins follows. He early indicated his intentions for a K-side pawn attack. His opponent had no counter-idea and played defensively. As a master should, young Tarjan worked out winning complications.

Sicilian Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 R-K	K-R
2 K-KB3	P-Q3	20 K-B3	QR-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 B-B3	Q-K1
4 KxP	K-B3	22 K-K5	P-R3
5 K-QB3	P-K3	23 K-K6	BxK
6 P-B4	P-KQ2	24 RxB	K-R2
7 B-K2	B-K2	25 P-K4	K-K5
8 O-O	O-O	26 PxP	PxP
9 B-K3	P-Q3	27 Q-R5	Q-B
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	28 K-R2	R-B3
11 K-Q5	KxK1	29 B-Q4	RxR
12 PxK1	K-K3	30 QxRch	K-K1
13 P-B4	K-Q2	31 PxR	K-B3
14 P-R3	K-B4	32 R-K5	Q-B3
15 P-QK4	K-K5	33 Q-R7ch	KxQ
16 B-Q3	P-B4	34 RxBch	K-R
17 P-R5	B-Q2	35 RxBch	K-K1
18 R-B	K-B3	36 R-R8	mate

Another Draw

The 15th game of the Karpov-Korchnoi match was drawn, but not without efforts by Korchnoi to work out his first win. When the game was played Karpov had two wins and needed only to draw through the final (24th) game.

15th Game

Korchnoi	White	Karpov	Black	Korchnoi	White	Karpov	Black
1 K-KB3	K-KB3	25 PxR	K-B3	K-KB3	K-KB3	45 PxP	RxP
2 BxK3	P-Q4	26 KR-K	R-Q5	2 BxK3	P-Q4	46 B-K3	RxP
3 B-K2	B-B4	27 B-K4	Q-R4	3 B-K2	B-B4	47 K-B	drawn
4 P-B4	P-B3	28 QxO	KxO	4 P-B4	P-B3		
5 PxP	PxP	29 B-Q2	K-B3	5 PxP	PxP		
6 Q-K3	Q-B	30 B-K3	P-Q5	6 Q-K3	Q-B		
7 K-B3	P-K3	31 R-K3	K-B7	7 K-B3	P-K3		
8 P-Q3	K-B3	32 RxP	RxP	8 P-Q3	K-B3		
9 B-B4	B-K2	33 R-Q8	K-B7	9 B-B4	B-K2		
10 O-O	O-O	34 B-K4	K-B3	10 O-O	O-O		
11 QR-B	B-K3	35 R-Q	K-B3	11 QR-B	B-K3		
12 K-K5	K-K2	36 B-K5	P-R4	12 K-K5	K-K2		
13 KxB	RxK1	37 R-Q7	K-Q5	13 KxB	RxK1		
14 P-KR4	K-B4	38 R-K7	K-Q4	14 P-KR4	K-B4		
15 Q-O	Q-Q	39 BxK1	PxR	15 Q-O	Q-Q		
16 P-Q4	K-Q2	40 B-K7	R-K4	16 P-Q4	K-Q2		
17 P-K4	K-K3	41 RxR	RxR	17 P-K4	K-K3		
18 P-K5	R-B	42 B-Q8	R-Q5	18 P-K5	R-B		
19 B-R3	K-B3	43 BxP	P-Q5	19 B-R3	K-B3		
20 K-K2	K-B3	44 P-R4	P-R2	20 K-K2	K-B3		
21 P-K3	K-B6	45 PxP	RxP	21 P-K3	K-B6		
22 K-R4	K-K5	46 B-K3	RxP	22 K-R4	K-K5		
23 Q-Q2	P-QN4	47 K-B	drawn	23 Q-Q2	P-QN4		
24 K-B5	BxK1			24 K-B5	BxK1		

I really want someone to know about it — to share it a bit — my cultural reversal, I mean. Rather than fulfilling the American dream of rags to riches, I succeeded, by great perseverance, in going from relative riches to substantial rags.

For thirty-six years, I was part of the middle class culture. Attended an eastern preparatory school, then on to a small expensive college, majoring in business administration, then became a business executive achieving the top 4 percent in my field nationally. Lived in a colonial house in the country. Owned an airplane. It was all delicious.

I did not know about insides of prisons. I didn't know neglected and abused children or welfare recipients. Although I had a quick contact with one kid from a mental hospital, he stayed in there and I stayed out here.

I didn't know about needs. Needs started to know about me. It was like being a shore line. Needs were the waves. One wave generated another.

Becoming aware of this larger world (by a series of fortuitous), I became slowly, resistingly, aware of an alien culture. Because it wouldn't stay where it was supposed to, my tunnel vision of the world exploded and I stood exposed for this whole other world to find me out. For the last four years, I have shared my life with that culture which is forged from the pain of prisons and the garbage palls of the world.

At first it appeared that the need was an emergency — for me to be the temporary administrator of a new kind of alternative school. But I soon discovered that "temporary" had no meaning for suffering people.

What is a good neighbor?

Suffering people aren't asking to be educated, either. Their need is far deeper. So I said, "All right, I'll be a rehabilitator if that's what it takes." But no one wants to be rehabilitated, either. Sharing one's life, being healed while together, is the touch point.

I soon ceased to be a good Samaritan and a savior of the world. I also soon did not have my airplane or my colonial house.

The comforts of my world had been pleasant. This new world was wrought in pain. And how strange were the faces, those who had known needles plunged into veins, or had bartered over the sale of their own bodies, or who knew the cattle care treatment of prisons or institutions.

In my innocence I had reached out to these angry, forgotten ones and now they had the affront to depend upon me — to include me in their needs. I kept saying, "I've done my part. I have sacrificed almost all the rewards my culture offered. Don't you know that enough is enough?" I mean, after all, couldn't they have the good taste to go away and need someone else?

You may say theoretically that there is no such thing as "alien" but try to make friends with this in sections — that is, if its total is too much for you all at once. "By

sections" was my way of learning that in this strange street culture God also did dwell. But this wasn't the God of quiet times by still waters. This was the God cried out to from a cross. It is not easy to learn that the two are one.

But what gifts there were in this new world. How these castoff people could forgive one another, even after the infliction of deep hurt, was to me a wonder. How they could live without any home! Just imagine — no place to sit down — none. They now entered my life carrying one brown paper grocery bag containing everything they had. There were few gentle things where they had come from — prisons or institutions — but their anger rarely cried out for the things that my world had so easily owned. These people clamored only for a place to grow in, a place to mark as theirs, a place that would not go away as other places always had. A place from which they would not be dispossessed. "Don't turn me out!"

This is not a worldly cry. And what a startling thing it is to find morality among sinners! Why, they cared more about "telling the truth" and "being good" and "not ripping-off" than many conventional world elitists.

It is almost a grace to know this difference of culture. Mine tucks away its terrors, then is aghast at its Watergates. Their way-of-life lives its agony with the whole world as witness. But is that such a big deal of difference?

Perhaps, while the cultures differ, the benediction should be the same. "Forgive us (I) and forgive us (Thou). For we are ALL innocent. Where then is the separation?"

Loring Puffer

The Monitor's daily religious article

Happiness, not sorrow

Dostoyevsky, in *The Brothers Karamazov*, has a young man receiving this advice from an experienced elder: "This is my last message to you: in sorrow seek happiness."

It can seem almost an affront to the conditions of our sorrow to suggest that happiness can come out of them. Certainly Christian Science does not belittle those conditions or encourage us to ignore them. But it does say that in the midst of sorrow — even the most devastating — we can seek and find a basis for happiness that will supersede sorrow.

It was in anticipation of such finding on the part of his close disciples that at his farewell meal with them Jesus said, "Ye now therefore have sorrow; but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you."

If the conditions of our being are truly as they seem to us to be at the moment, perhaps no one

could reasonably doubt that we have cause for sorrow, even great sorrow. But is it possible that somewhere along the line we are taking in too narrow a view of our conditions, or are mistaking vivid appearances for solid realities? At least we can muster the humility and willingness to ask the question!

Consider, for instance, the conditions of our being on the grandest possible scale — that of God and His creation, of which we individually are a part. The first chapter of Genesis, in its symbolism of the creative process, indicates the multitudinous forms of being, including man, and concludes: "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

The grandest scale, the widest possible view, includes the reality of each individual being — yours and mine specifically — and of a "very good" creation environing all. There was never another kind

of man formed nor another kind of environment made available to him. So what can we say of the conditions of our present sorrow?

We can say, with spiritual authority, that those conditions do not relate to the conditions God established, that they lack the substance of ultimate reality, and that the truth that man lives in a "very good" creation remains intact.

Reasoning, as such, even accurate reasoning, will not release us from our sorrow. Yet there is a total release at hand. "Man's refuge is in spirituality, 'under the shadow of the Almighty,'" writes the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy.

Spirituality is not a state other than the one we are presently in: it is not a divine, far-off event. It is the reality of our present being. And we can become aware — deeply and satisfyingly aware — of what is now real. Spirituality is our continuing and available capacity to see more than the material conditions that confront us offer — to see God's "very good" creation at hand.

If we can look at a blackboard which says plainly that two times three is five, and yet be clearly aware that two times three is six, we can just as certainly look at the conditions of our sorrow and be aware of the spiritual and present reality of God's creation — man in His likeness and all being "very good." Our distress can help to turn us to such awareness — the sorrow itself can lead us to widen and better our view of reality until happiness becomes the natural result of what we see and the bitterness of sorrow is wiped away. As Mrs. Eddy says, further along on the same page: "Sorrow is the harbinger of joy. Mortal throes of anguish forward the birth of immortal being; but divine Science wipes away all tears."

¹John 16:22; ²Genesis 1:31; ³Unity of Good, p. 57.

(Sorrow on the page may be found a translation of this article in Greek. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Greek translation.)

[This is a Greek translation of today's religious article]

Μακάριος οὗτος ὁ θρησκευτικὸς ἀρθρὸς τὸ ἄριστον δημοσιεύεται ἀγγλιστὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτῇ
[Ἐν ἄλλοις καὶ ἑλληνιστὶ ἑσπέρως δημοσιεύεται ἐν τῇ ἑλληνιστῇ κατὰ ἡμερᾶν]

Εὐτυχία, ὄχι λύπη

Στὸ ἔργο τοῦ Ντοστογιέφσκυ *Ἀδελφοὶ Καραμάζωφ*, ἕνας ἑμπειρὸς καὶ ἡλικιωμένος ἄνθρωπος τοῦ δίνει τὴν συμβουλὴ αὐτὴ ὅτι ἔνα νεώτερό του: «Αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ τελευταῖον λόγιόν σου σοὶ λέγω: στήν λύπη καὶ γυρῶν ἐντυχίαν».

Μπορεῖ νὰ μὴς φανῇ σχεδὸν εὐγενεῖα ἂν μὴς πυνθῇ οἱ ἄλλοι ὅτι ἡ λύπη μας μπορεῖ νὰ μὴς προσελκύσῃ εὐτυχία. Ἀσφαλὲς ἡ Χριστιανικὴ ἑσπέρη δὲν ὑποτιμᾷ τὴν λύπη οὔτε μὴς προτρέχει νὰ τὴν ἀγνοοῦμε. Ἀλλ' ὅμως οἱ ὅταν εἰμαστε ρηθιμῶντες στήν λύπη μποροῦμε — ὅσο ἀπελπιστικὴ καὶ ἂν εἶναι αὐτὴ — νὰ γυρῶμε καὶ νὰ βροῦμε τὴν βῆσιν τῆς εὐτυχίας καὶ ἐξουδετερώσῃ τὴν λύπη.

Τὴν βῆσιν αὐτὴ περιέχει ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὅτι δὲ εὐρίσκων οἱ στενοὶ μετῆται τοῦ, ὅταν τοὺς εἶπεν ὅτι ἀποχαιρέτησιν οὐ γὰρ τοῦ: «Σὺς λοιπὸν τώρα μὴν ἔχετε λύπην πάλιν ὅμως δὲ οὐκ ἔσθ' ἰδὲ καὶ δὲ χαρὰ ἡ καρδία σου, καὶ τὴν χαρὰν σου οὐδεὶς ἀρᾷσει ἀπὸ σοῦ».

Ἄν ἡ κατάστασίς μας εἶναι πρόγματοις μὴς φαίνεται ὅτι εἶναι τὴν ὥρα καὶ εἰμαστε λυπημένοι. Ἰσως δὲν δὲ μποροῦμε κανεὶς νὰ ἀμφισβητῇ λογικὰ ὅτι ὑπάρχει λόγος καὶ νοήματος λύπη — καὶ μάλιστα μεγάλῃ λύπη. Μήπως ὅμως συμβαίνει νὰ βλέπωμε τὴν κατάστασίς μας ὡς ἕναν πᾶσι περιωρισμένο τρόπο, ἢ νὰ κάνωμε τὸ λάθος νὰ θεωροῦμε δὲ ἕνα φαεινὸν ἀναμειβόμενον πραγματικὸν γεγονός; Τουλάχιστον μποροῦμε νὰ ἔχωμε τὴν ταπεινοφροσύνη καὶ τὴν προθυμία καὶ ἀποτινῶμεν γὰρ νὰ ἀναβῶμε σὺν ἑαυτῷ μας τὸ ἔραυμα αὐτό.

Σκεπθῆτε, ἄρα, τὴν κατάστασίς μας σὺν τῷ λαμπρῷ ἐκτετατο καὶ μὴς νὰ ὑπάρχει — σὺν ἐκτετατο τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Του, τῆς ἐποχῆς ὁ καθένας μας ἀποτέλει μέρος. Τὸ πρῶτον κεφάλαιον τῆς Γενέσεως δείχνει, ἀναγράφοντας συμβολικὰ τὴν δημιουργίαν μέθοδον, τίς ἀναρίθμητες μορφές τῶν ὄντων, συμπεριλαμβανομένου καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ καταλήγει ἐν ἑξῆς: «Ἐίδεν ὁ Θεὸς πάντα ὅσα ἐποίησεν καὶ ἰδοὺ, ὅσον καλὰ πάντα».

Τὸ καὶ λαμπρὸ ἐκτετατο, ἢ καὶ πλατὺ ἀποψὲς καὶ μὴς νὰ ὑπάρχει, περιλαμβάνει τὴν ἑσπέρην καὶ ὅτι οὐκ — καὶ συγκεκριμένα τὴν δικήν σου καὶ τὴν δική μου — καὶ μὴς δημιουργία καὶ εἶναι καλὴ πάντα καὶ περιβάλλει τὰ πάντα. Δὲν ἐδημιουργήθηκε καὶ κανένα ἄλλο εἶδος ἀνθρώπου οὔτε ἐπὶ ἕτερον καὶ ἄλλο εἶδος περιβάλλοντος γι' αὐτόν. Τὶ λοιπὸν μποροῦμε νὰ πυνθῇ γὰρ τῆς συνθήκης καὶ προσελκύσῃ τὴν λύπη μας;

Μποροῦμε νὰ πυνθῇ, μὲ πνευματικὴν ἐξουσία, ὅτι οἱ συνθήκες αὐτῆς δὲν ἔχουν καμιά σχέσιν μὲ τῆς συνθήκης καὶ ἐδημιουργήσε ὁ Θεός, ὅτι δὲν ἔχουν τὴν οὐσία τῆς τελικῆς πραγματικότητος καὶ ὅτι τὸ γεγονός δὲ ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἔχ' αὐτὴν μὴς δημιουργία καὶ

εἶναι καλὴ πάντα παραμένει ἀνάλωτος.

Ὁ συλλογισμὸς αὐτός, ὅσο καὶ ἂν εἶναι σωστός, δὲν ἀρκεῖ νὰ μὴς ἐλευθερώσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν λύπη μας. Ὑπάρχει ὅμως τρόπος νὰ ἐλευθερωθῶμε τελείως. Ἐν τῷ καταφύγιον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐδρᾶσθαι στήν πνευματικότητα. ὅπου τὴν οὐκὶν τοῦ Παντοκράτορος, ὡς γράφει ἡ Ἀνακάλυψις καὶ Ἰσχυρία τῆς Χριστιανικῆς ἑσπέρης Mary Baker Eddy.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ δὲν εἶναι μὴς κατάστασις διαφορετικὴ ἀπὸ ἐκείνη στήν ὅποια βρισκόμαστε τώρα δὲν εἶναι ἕνα θεο καὶ ἀπώτερον γεγονός. Εἶναι ἡ πραγματικὴ τῆς ζωῆς καὶ μὴς ὑπάρχει. Μποροῦμε δὲ νὰ ἔχωμε συναισθησῇ — βαθιὰ καὶ ἡκανοποιητικὴ συναισθησῇ — αὐτοὺ καὶ εἶναι πραγματικὰ τώρα. Πνευματικὴς εἶναι ἡ συνεχὴς καὶ ἐπικτὴ ἡκανότης μας νὰ βλέπωμε κατὰ περισσοτέρον αὐτὸ καὶ μὴς προσφέρουν οἱ ἄλλοι συνθήκες καὶ ἀντιμετωπίζομε — νὰ βλέπωμε τὴν δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ εἶναι προστὴ καὶ καλὴ πάντα.

Ἄν κατὰξωμε ὅτι ἕνα πᾶσι σὺν ὅποιο εἶναι γραμμένο καθαρὰ ὅτι δύο ἐστὶν τρία ἴσον πέντε, ἔχουμε ὅμως πολλὴ καλὰ ὅτι δύο ἐστὶν τρία ἴσον ἑξί, μποροῦμε κἀλλιστα νὰ κατὰξωμε τῆς συνθήκης καὶ προσελκύσῃ τὴν λύπη μας καὶ νὰ ἔχωμε τὴν πνευματικὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἢ ὅποια ὑπάρχει αὐτὴν τὴν στιγμήν, ὅτι ὁ ἀνθρώπος εἶναι ὁμοιωσὶς Του καὶ ὅλη ἡ ἑσπέρη εἶναι καλὴ πάντα. Ἡ ἀπελπισία μας μπορεῖ νὰ μὴς βοηθήσῃ νὰ ἐκιδώξωμε μὴς τέτοια γνῶσις — ἢ ὅτι ἡ λύπη μπορεῖ νὰ μὴς οδηγήσῃ νὰ εὐρύνωμε καὶ νὰ βελτιώσωμε τὴν ἀντίληψιν καὶ ἔχωμε γὰρ τὴν πραγματικότητα, ὅσους ἡ εὐτυχία γίνῃ τὸ φυσικὸν ἐκτετατο αὐτοῦ καὶ βλέπωμε καὶ ἡ καρδία τῆς λύπης ἐξελισσθῇ. Ὅπως λέει καὶ ἡ Mrs. Eddy, καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἴδια σελίδα: «Ἡ λύπη εἶναι ὁ πρόδρομος τῆς γαίας. Οἱ θνητοὶ πᾶσι τῆς ἀγωνίας προσδοκῶν τὴν γέννησιν τῆς ἀθανάτου ὑπάρξεως ἀλλὰ ἡ θεὰ ἑσπέρην ἐξελίσκει ὅλα τὰ ὅλα».

¹Ἰωάννης 16:22; ²Γένεσις 1:31; ³Unity of Good, σελ. 57.

⁴Christian Science (ἀπόφραξις: Κρίστιαν Σάινς)

Τὸ ἑσπέρην καὶ ὅποια μὴς κἀλλὸν τὴν Γενέσεως τῆς Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει ἐκδοθῇ ἐν τῇ ἑλληνιστῇ, μὲ τὸ Ἀγγλικὸν κείμενον ἐν ἀντιμέτωπον αὐτῆς, ἀναστὰς νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσῃ ἐν τῇ Ἀνακάλυψι τῆς Χριστιανικῆς ἑσπέρης ἢ ἀπὸ τὴν Frances G. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Πληροφορίες σχετικὰς μὲ φιλολογικὴν Χριστιανικὴν ἑσπέρην ἐν τῇ ἑλληνιστῇ δύνανται νὰ ἔλθωσι ἀπὸ τὴν ἑλληνιστῇ Ὄψιν The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

A child's art

The head defies description, but it is very important — large, angular, with crazy ears. All these parts are joined by a finger-pressed sausage of body. No doubt when the model has dried, the artist will paint her horse with unbelievable colors and varnish it liberally.

I wonder frequently at children's confidence in their art: at their directness of approach: at the boldness, speed and decision with which they paint, draw or model. But more than anything else I learn from their confidence and pleasure, and from their total acceptance of the finished work.

After a number of years of watching children paint, a slow urge began to grow that I would like to try painting again. I never could paint like an adult, so why not try to paint

like a child: largely, quickly, messily? Why not paint a quick idea of something that impressed me? So I did. I enjoyed it, and secretly I enjoyed the finished pictures although they were rather surprises. In fact the whole process was a surprise. The way a picture evolved itself. The impatience I felt to finish it, and the boldness that impatience provoked. The lack of intense thought (I had always assumed one had to think very hard to paint a picture), but the total concentration of doing; and the determination to do, which overrides a pernickety adult hesitation that one might not be doing the right thing. Then, after several days of doubt, I took the final step of acceptance and put my pictures on a wall.

Susan Morrison



"Rafaele": Photograph by Li Yuan Chia

First mending

Sewing under the day's-end lamp in contentment's ringing silence, the child is a study of flower-petal fingers and sunshine head.

A gingerly care works at the prickly needle, the tangly thread. And I wish her to look up from that delicate struggle, from that nimbus of earnest girl-grace.

I wish her to look up, not as the cat wills one to open the window and let him in, but as an observer who sees something of much moment and wants to share. I wish for her to look up and see something of good has been understood, and is loved.

Pat Barber

"That's a lovely hippopotamus." "It's not a hippopotamus — it's a horse."

The child shows no indignation at my mistake; just a faint disbelief. She continues to mould the clay with assurance and a complete confidence in what she is making. Abruptly she leaves the lumpy, sagging, but very definite something she has made. It is finished and she is quite satisfied that it is finished, and that it is indeed a horse. So are any other children who happen to be near.

It certainly has an amazing look of life, despite the fact that its legs are like stumpy uneven posts, suitable for an elephant perhaps. The tall could more properly belong to a cat as it waves thinly, and I am worried it may drop off when the clay dries.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

R

Tuesday, January 21, 1975

The Monitor's view

China looks ahead

China has put its political house in order and the results should be reassuring to the West. The enigmatic power struggle that has gone on this past year has been resolved in favor of the moderate elements who are aligned with Premier Chou En-lai and favor China's opening to the United States.

Let there be no mistaking. They are tough leaders dedicated to communism. But they are also organization men, who seek pragmatic solutions, rather than wild-eyed visionaries. This makes it relatively easier for the rest of the world to deal with them.

While the recent meeting of the party Central Committee and rubber-stamp National People's Congress essentially reaffirmed the status quo, several changes bear mentioning for their relevance to China's political future:

- The new Constitution gives Mao Tse-tung the added title of armed forces commander in chief. This puts control of the military in the hands of the Communist Party and ostensibly ends the strain between the military and civilians.

- The charter also eliminates the post of national president, thus reducing the possibility for a power challenge to Mao or any future party leader from within the government.

- Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Premier who has been standing in for ailing Premier Chou, is elevated to deputy chairmanship of the party as well. A tough technocrat, Teng could thus eventually slide into Chairman Mao's job.

- The new Defense Minister, Yeh Chien-ying, is a close friend of Chou and has a long history of dealing with Americans. He has the reputation of being practical and reasonable.

One thing not fully resolved by

the recent doings in Peking, however, is the succession problem. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has experienced a number of changes in leadership since Lenin's time, China is still governed by its "founding fathers." What will happen when Chairman Mao and other elderly leaders pass from the scene is unclear and the ensuing struggle could have harmful repercussions for other countries.

However, by de-emphasizing Mao in the new Constitution and thus providing a basis for state legitimacy after him, the Chinese leadership has now set the stage for a better management of the succession crisis when it comes, and it can only be hoped that the future transition will be a smooth one.

Meanwhile, the world outside can expect more of the same in its relations with Peking. For Washington this means ongoing trade and cultural contacts — and continuing pressure to break with Taiwan. For Moscow there is no visible hope of genuine reconciliation with a fellow Communist power, an estrangement that works to the benefit of the West.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect for the world as a whole is that the Chinese people are ordered to get on with the business of building a strong economy, a process that necessitates restraint in international relations. It will be a long, long time before the authoritarianism and rigid Maoist dogma of Chinese society give way to political democracy and free thought, and the emergence of China as a strong nuclear power bodes many problems for the West. But a stable, pragmatic-minded government and a concentration on economic development can be mitigating factors in the uncertainties ahead.

Protection from oil dollars

The agreement among the major oil-buying countries to support the \$25-billion "safety net" for recycling petrodollars is an important forward step.

The "safety net" cannot offer absolute protection from the dangers posed by the surpluses of dollars accumulating in the oil exporters' coffers at the rate of \$60 billion to \$70 billion a year.

For one thing the recycling fund, proposed by Secretary of State Kissinger and Treasury chief Simon, would not be put into effect until later this year or next year — assuming it is ratified by the legislatures of the participating nations. And since the United States along with West Germany, as the major depositories of surplus OPEC petrodollars, would bear the major burden in guaranteeing that the "safety net" holds, Congress may view the Kissinger-Simon proposal warily.

The main purpose of the fund is to restrict the financial leverage the oil producers could wield with their petrodollar surpluses. At the moment, no recycling plan is apparent. The financial markets in New York, London, and Bonn are receiving petrodollar deposits. They are lending the oil money out at a profitable rate — many banks are reporting healthy earnings as a result.

The trouble is, the oil producers are putting their funds in short-term instruments which the banks must lend out for longer terms. This makes the banks vulnerable to sudden shifts in where the oil producers put their money, creating a volatile financial situation. The "safety net" would commit

the governments of the oil-consuming group to defend one another from sudden movements of OPEC surplus funds. In this it has an advantage over the proposal by Britain to channel some \$10 billion in oil producer surpluses through the International Monetary Fund. The IMF facility would perpetuate Arab state leverage. The Kissinger-Simon plan has the further advantage of committing oil consumers to cutbacks in oil imports.

Meanwhile, countries in balance-of-payments troubles can continue to get IMF help. Developing nations are being granted subsidies for the interest payments on oil-deficit loans. Countries like France with payments problems are getting "down payments" on multibillion dollar trade agreements with oil-producing nations (unfortunately, a large proportion of the trade is in arms). Some countries, like West Germany, do not have balance-of-payments deficits. And, again, billions of petrodollars are moving through the financial markets of the big industrial countries.

The "safety net" does not protect from such dangers as interruption in the flow of oil or hikes in price. Only negotiation of the Middle East conflict and a reduction in dependence on Middle East oil can offer such protection.

But progress on the recycling proposal is a positive sign that the oil-consuming nations want to encourage the investment of OPEC surpluses in their own economies where the funds are needed — but with their own governments in control.

Protesters' rights

If Watergate proved that "the system is working," so does the recent "Mayday" case in federal court. The jury verdict, including substantial damages, was in favor of 1,200 persons whose constitutional rights were judged to be violated in arrests on the steps of the Capitol during the Mayday antiwar demonstrations of 1971. They were among more than 12,000 arrested during the protests, often under dragnet procedures deplored by many including the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission and this newspaper.

The present \$12 million verdict is expected to be appealed. But it

cannot help serving notice on the Justice Department and city police forces that constitutional rights are still held dear by Americans, and that they will not condone breaking the law in the name of enforcing the law. As Republican Senator Javits of New York said in criticism of the mass arrests:

"The concept that good and effective police work — with civil disobedience demonstrators or criminals — requires that constitutional rights be laid aside or that civil rights be in fact suspended must be rejected by the American people if we are to retain our freedom."

'Well... it's been extinct for about 30 days...'



State of the nations

Politics vs. economics

By Joseph C. Harsch

In Washington Democrats and Republicans are competing with each other over which party can cut taxes fastest for the most voters. There is no issue between them over the merits of tax cutting. Both have accepted the popular wisdom of the moment that the American economy is in a dangerously deflationary condition and that tax cutting is the essential remedy.

The real issue in Washington is therefore not between the rival political parties. There is an issue, and both are ignoring it. It is over price and wage levels. Are they to be maintained where they have been placed by some eight years of permissive inflation? Or are they to be allowed to settle back to an older level?

Every political interest which has benefited from the inflation is now lined up in favor of sustaining the high price and wage levels. They have won their first big success in persuading both political parties to commit themselves to tax cutting. Tax cutting means increasing spending money in the hope that it will cause the public to buy up the surplus cars and other goods which American industry has been overproducing. This in turn should improve the demand for labor at the high wages which have resulted from the inflation.

Chrysler is the most visible of the contrary forces. Chrysler has a backlog of 340,000 cars that had not been moving. It is now embarked upon a rebate system which amounts to price cutting. That is, Chrysler is willing to cut its profit margin and perhaps even take a loss in order to bring down its inventory. It also proposes to base its future production plans on an expectation of a future market of six million cars a year instead of the nine million market the American automobile industry has been enjoying. Ford is following Chrysler's lead.

Price cutting, if it became general, would normally lead to wage cutting. Even the danger of price cutting has had a restraining influence on labor. This winter of declining employment has also been relatively free of wage disputes and strikes.

If government kept out of the economy at this stage it is a reasonable probability that all industries suffering from overproduction and long inventories would follow the Chrysler lead into price cutting which in turn would lead to wage cutting. And would this be a bad thing?

Not everyone in the United States, by any means, has benefited from the climb up the inflation mountain. The big corporations and the most powerful trade unions have been able to keep their profits and wages going up as fast as or faster than the inflation rate. Their slice of the American pie has been expanding. But the slices of all those whose profits and income have lagged behind the inflation rate have been suffering.

But those who have suffered from inflation have nothing like the political influence in Washington enjoyed by those who have benefited from the inflation. In this rush to prop up the inflation-produced wage and price level by cutting taxes no one seems to be worrying about the poor who do not enjoy the luxury of reducible income taxes. The administration is actually

proposing to raise the price of food stamps while cutting income taxes.

This of course merely underlines the political fact that those with political influence get more out of Washington than those without it. The rush to cut income taxes is aimed to help big industry and big labor.

But is this actually the best way to help the American economy? Isn't there a serious danger that in this rush to check recession the politicians will actually be fueling another round of inflation? The last round has already damaged the American middle classes. Can those classes survive another such round? Aren't the politicians forgetting inflation too quickly in their sudden worry about unemployment?

Correction

On Jan. 9 in this space, 1929 was given as the year of maximum unemployment in the Great Depression. It should have been 1933. And the population of the United States at that time was not "under a hundred million," but rather a hundred million under what it is today. The point that was made remains valid, that if the peak unemployment rate of the Depression, 25.2 percent, were applied to today's American population, there would be something like 24 million persons unemployed as compared to the 6.5 million actually unemployed.

Readers write

On weapons trend, athletes, 'favoritism'

To The Christian Science Monitor: The new arms agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. is another great hoax, a pseudo-triumph so typical of the Nixon-Kissinger-Ford mold.

Rather than reducing arms, the agreement follows the pattern of SALT I by actually sanctioning current escalation and allowing such long-term weapon programs as the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber, and full deployment of multiple warheads (MIRV) to proceed as previously scheduled.

By allowing the current astronomical overkill forces to continue and even expand, the agreement guarantees the arms industry will maintain its huge volume of business through the well-established practice of weapon obsolescence and replacement. Thus while other industries suffer the pains of recession, the arms industry can look forward to increasing production. Companies within the military industrial complex have long accepted this view. As an example, the recent 1974 Electronic Industries Association meeting predicted that defense electronics will increase 33 percent from 1975 to 1980 to \$16.7 billion. The meeting also forecast an overall defense budget of \$106 billion by 1980, agreeing closely with the \$110 billion estimate by the Brookings Institution.

Perhaps the figure 700,000,000 best represents the pathetic priorities and policy now current. This is the number of people United Nations experts estimate suffer from severe malnutrition and threat of starvation. It is also

Mirror of opinion

No crisis in Cawker

Viewing with alarm has become the national pastime of late, but let's take time out for a moment and point with pride to three examples of the amiable eccentricities...

Two examples come from Kansas, where the price of wheat isn't the only thing residents have to talk about. Around Cawker City, townsfolk take pride in what they claim is the world's largest ball of twine — 29 feet around, 9,000 pounds, displayed under a plywood and steel geodesic dome next to a service station. One citizen started collecting string back in '63, the neighbors pitched in and now there's enough twine to stretch from Cawker City, Kan., to Carrollton, Mo., 320 miles away.

Then there's the homeless peacock that lives in Kansas City's south side, perching on rooftops, strutting across yards and dining handsomely on handouts...

The third example also has to do with birds — swallows, in this case. While heading south toward the Mediterranean for the winter, they were surprised by strong winds and unseasonal cold and thousands of them landed in Switzerland, hungry and exhausted.

Bird lovers came flocking, and in their wake came Swissair and the Swiss Federal Railways. Several thousand swallows have been carried by train through the tunnel under St. Gotthard Pass...

Safely in a warmer climate, the swallows are content. So is the Kansas City peacock and so are the Cawker City string savers. Some stories' endings are still happy. We just thought you'd like to be reminded of that before going back to worrying about the state of the world. — Milwaukee Journal

the figure in dollars that the world spends every single day on military programs. The need for urgent action becomes increasingly clear each passing day as the manifold problems of war, famine, poverty, and environmental issues are rapidly converging toward a critical mass which, if not reversed, will produce a chain reaction of sorrows beyond our present ability to conceive.

Douglas Mattern,
Chairman
World Citizens League

Bidding for athletes

To The Christian Science Monitor: I was very much interested in your editorial headed "Kapp scores for athletes." The tone of the editorial indicated you were pleased by the decision handed down by Judge Sweet.

I think the editorial never took into consideration the tremendous impact sports have on the total American life, especially children.

To start competitive bidding which will run into millions of dollars for already overpaid athletes at a time when men and women are losing their jobs all over the country would in my judgment not create a happy mood among many Americans.

The whole sports world would narrow down to a few teams controlled by multimillionaires capable of paying the enormous salaries demanded by players and their selfish agents. Where overcommitments would be made, defaults of contracts would take place and bankruptcies follow even as is

On the West Bank

By William Novak

Jerusalem
After seven and a half years of Israeli occupation on the West Bank, there is rapidly emerging a feeling that some kind of settlement is now within sight. What it will be, or how it might come about, is anybody's guess. Even the most outspoken politicians on the West Bank admit to being puzzled by the current situation. But one thing seems clear to both Israelis and West Bank Palestinians: the momentum for change is too strong to be turned back now.

A series of interviews in the West Bank has made clear that the appearance of Yasser Arafat at the United Nations has unleashed a volley of hitherto hidden sentiment in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Now it has emerged in full view.

The case of Dr. Abou-Ghazala is instructive. He was born in Nablus, the largest city on the West Bank, and the most likely capital of a Palestinian state, should one be established. In the early '60's he was elected to the Jordanian Parliament, but his career as a legislator came to a rapid end when King Hussein dissolved Parliament, and he found himself in jail, accused of participating in antiroyalist demonstrations.

Under Israeli occupation he has been active in what little resistance has existed on the West Bank. He has been incarcerated by the military government for short periods of time, and he is currently not allowed to leave the West Bank.

Always outspoken, Dr. Abou-Ghazala now has few qualms about his open support for the PLO.

It is a strange occupation in which such talk is openly allowed. There has been little restriction on freedom of speech in the West Bank, and the Arab newspapers do not hesitate to support the PLO line, which speaks of the intended disestablishment of Israel and its replacement with a secular democratic state. Needless to say, there is open support for the means as well as the goals, but terror has been surprisingly scarce on the West Bank and there is evidently a huge gap between theory and action.

When asked, West Bankers are

quick to denounce the Israeli occupation, asking in turn whether they are supposed to enjoy it. There is in the rhetoric a strong defensive streak as occupations go, this one has been relatively benevolent. The standard of living in the area has risen dramatically, and Israel has provided thousands of relatively well-paying jobs.

At the same time the Israelis have kept a low military profile. One can travel for hours on the West Bank, without seeing a single Israeli soldier. Furthermore, the Rabin government has risked great unpopularity in Israel by its strong stand against Jewish settlers who believe that Israel must never give up the area.

To be sure, there have been questionable decisions. Not long ago the Israeli authorities deported Hama Nasser, the principal of Bir-Zeit college. Dr. Nasser, a Palestinian nationalist, had always been careful to avoid taking public stands, and there is some doubt whether he was really guilty of inciting demonstrations against the people of Ramallah. His expulsion to Lebanon has become something of a controversy in Israel.

But on the whole the occupation has been benign. During the past seven and a half years it is the rest of the world that has changed. West Bankers who would once have welcomed the opportunity to return to Jordanian rule now find it almost as unthinkable as continuing under Israeli occupation.

One of the tactical victories of the PLO is that by concentrating on the goal of a secular-democratic state, the previously farfetched idea of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank now seems moderate and reasonable. And there is reason to believe that Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank would all benefit from its creation.

Therefore the hope exists that before too long it can be accomplished without bloodshed. Except, of course, that rational scenarios are not exactly the rule of thumb in this Middle Eastern part of the world.

Mr. Novak is former editor of Response: A Contemporary Jewish Review.